

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

**Official
Republican**

DIRECTORY AND SKETCH BOOK

By R. P. O'GRADY, Chicago, Ill.

1890

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CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

Official Republican Directory

AND SKETCH BOOK

1900

WITH FINE HALF-TONES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Brief Political History of Chicago, from 1833 to 1900. History of National and Local Republican Party from Inception to Date.

History of Hamilton and Marquette Clubs, also Cook County Republican Marching Club.

For Sale at the following News Stands:

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R. F. O'GRADY,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
1815 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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INTRODUCTION.

Having brought to a successful termination my arduous undertaking of compiling and editing the historical matter, as well as the biographies and statistics herein contained, I desire, in presenting this book to patrons and the public, to make a few necessarily brief remarks in regard to the value and importance of a local work of this nature. Though it only seems a few years since the Republican party came into existence, both in the State, and nation, and it also seems only a short time since the first Republican convention was held in Chicago, which nominated that great apostle of Republicanism, John Wentworth, who was the first Republican mayor of Chicago. I find that many of the organizers, as well as several who afterwards became prominent in the ranks of the Republican party in Chicago, and Cook County, have paid the final debt of mortality; and in rare instances only, left any record of the acts of their lifetime. Therefore, to the rising generation, this volume will prove as valuable and interesting, as the history of the founders of Republicanism is to the present generation. Hence, I agree with Ralph Waldo Emerson, that "Biography is the only true history." A collection of biographies of officials and leading men of the Republican party of Chicago and Cook County, would give a more interesting as well as authentic history of the party than any other that could be written.

With each succeeding year, the haze of obscurity removes more and more from our view, the fast disappearing landmarks of the past. Oblivion sprinkles her dust of forgetfulness on men and their deeds, effectually concealing them from the public eye. Therefore a local history of the Republican party, affords the best means of preserving ancient history and also becomes immediately upon its publication a ready reference book.

The representative leading men of the Republican party, whose personal sketches it has been a pleasure for me to write, and give a place in this volume, are the men whom, in their

time, are deserving the credit of the upbuilding, prosperity and growth of the great Republican party in Chicago and Cook County.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the ancient historical data contained herein, chiefly on account of the fact that no history has heretofore been published, which gave any of the desired information pertaining to the Republican party in Chicago and Cook County, which is contained herein.

With sincere thanks to my liberal patrons, and trusting that my humble effort in dedicating this volume to the Republican party and the public in general, will be appreciated,

I remain very respectfully,

R. P. O'GRADY.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1900.

LETTER OF INDORSEMENT.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

It has been a matter of regret that no official history of the Republican Party in Chicago and Cook County has heretofore been published. Mr. R. P. O'Grady will supply this existing deficiency in his publication, the "Chicago and Cook County Official Republican Directory and Sketch Book," which will contain some very valuable information concerning the Republican Organization in this city and county and prove highly interesting to every active Republican in Cook County.

We heartily indorse this publication.

JOHN M. SMYTH,
Chairman Cook County Republican Central Committee.

ROBERT M. SIMON,
Secretary.

C. S. DENEEN,
Executive Committee.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The fearless President of the United States.



JOHN M. SMYTH.

Chairman of the Cook County Republican Central Committee.



CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM LORIMER.
The Great Republican Leader.



ROBERT M. SIMON.

Recorder of Deeds of Cook County.

The very able Secretary of the Cook County Republican
Central Committee.



JAMES PEASE.

Ex-Sheriff of Cook County.

Who still retains his power and popularity in Republican Politics.



HON. T. N. JAMIESON.

The master mind National and State Republican Committeeman.



UNITED STATES SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.
Better known as the present day Abe Lincoln of Illinois.



WILLIAM E. MASON.

The fearless, liberty loving United States Senator from Illinois.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

SINCE ITS INCORPORATION 1837 TO 1900.

From the date of Chicago's incorporation up to the year 1857, only the following political parties existed in this city:

Whigs, Americans, Free Soilers, Know Nothings and Democrats.

The first Republican convention held in Chicago for mayor was in 1857, and the first Republican Mayor elected in Chicago was *John Wentworth*. The Peoples and Fireproof parties existed between 1869 and 1873.

The letters after each mayor's name indicates the political party to which he belonged.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

1837.. Wm. B. Ogden.....D	1861.. J. S. Rumsey.....R
1838.. Buckner S. Morris..W	1862.. Francis C. Sherman..D
1839.. B. W. Raymond....W	1863.. " " " ..D
1840.. Alexander Lloyd....D	1865.. John B. Rice.....R
1841.. F. C. Sherman.....D	1867.. " " "R
1842.. B. W. Raymond...Ind	1869.. Roswell B. Mason..Peo
1843.. Augustus Garrett....D	1871.. Joseph Medill.R. F. P.
1844.. A. S. Sherman.....D	1873.. Harvey D. Colvin..Peo
1845.. Augustus Garrett....D	1876.. Monroe Heath.....R
1846.. John P. Chapin....W	1877.. " "R
1847.. Jas. Curtis.....D	1879.. Carter H. Harrison..D
1848.. Jas. H. Woodworth Ind	1881.. " " "D
1849.. " " "D	1883.. " " "D
1850.. Jas. Curtis.....D	1885.. " " "D
1851.. W. S. Gurnee.....D	1887.. John A. Roche.....R
1852.. " " "D	1889.. De Witt C. Cregier..D
1853.. Chas. M. Gray.....D	1891.. Hempstead Wasburne..R
1854.. I. L. Milliken.....D	1893.. Carter H. Harrison..D
1855.. Levi D. Boone.....A	1893.. George B. Swift.....R
1856.. Thomas Dyer.....D	1894.. John P. Hopkins....D
1857.. John Wentworth....R	1895.. George B. Swift.....R
1858.. John C. Haines.....R	1897.. Carter H. Harrison Jr.D
1859.. " " "R	1899.. " " " " D
1860.. John Wentworth....R	

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CHICAGO, FROM 1833 TO 1900.

The political history of Chicago is almost as interesting as that of the state or nation. Civic authority first began in Chicago in 1833 when the town of Chicago was established and governed by a board of trustees. A tax of 5 mills on the dollar on personal property was levied which brought to the Trustees the sum of \$11.42 which showed the total valuation of personal property to be \$2,284. The limits of the town then were from Madison to Kinzie and from State to Desplaines streets. The total population then was 350.

Chicago first assumed the proportions or rather the conditions of a city on March 4, 1837, when a charter was granted by the legislature.

On May 2nd of that year an election was held for city officers. The total vote cast was 709 and William B. Ogden was elected mayor—the first Mayor of Chicago. The first census taken after incorporation showed a population of 4,170.

Mayor Ogden was elected as a Democrat, defeating John H. Kinzie the Whig candidate by 275 votes.

The next city election took place in 1838 when Buckner S. Morris, a Whig was elected. He was a lawyer and successful business man and made a very satisfactory mayor.

Benjamin W. Raymond was the third mayor of Chicago, being elected in 1839 as a Whig.

Alexander Lloyd the fourth mayor was elected in 1840 on the Democratic ticket. His administration is referred to as a conservative one.

In 1841 Francis C. Sherman was elected mayor by the Democrats. He was a pioneer merchant and figured largely in the future of the city.

Benjamin W. Raymond was elected the second time in 1842, making the race as a Democrat.

The seventh mayor of the growing western city was Augustus

Garnett which was in 1843. He was a Democrat and a pioneer business man.

A. S. Sherman was elected in 1844, but his election was declared illegal, Garnett held over until another election could be held, when Sherman was chosen by an increased majority. At the conclusion of Sherman's term Garnett was again elected serving as the ninth mayor of Chicago in 1845.

The next mayor was John P. Chapin, who was elected as a Whig in 1846. He was succeeded by James Curtis a Democrat.

James H. Wentworth was then elected for two successive terms, as a Democrat, serving in 1848 and 1849.

The next mayor was James Curtis, who served his second term in 1850. He was followed by W. S. Gurnee, a Democrat who served two terms in succession bringing us up to 1853. Charles M. Gray a Democrat was next elected and was followed by I. L. Milliken in 1854.

Levi D. Boone who belonged to the American or Know Nothing party was elected in 1855. A full Know Nothing council was also elected.

In 1856 Thomas Dyer, a Democrat, was elected.

The next campaign and succeeding administration was a memorable one. This was in 1857, the birth of the Republican party in Chicago. John Wentworth the first Republican mayor Chicago ever had, was elected after a bitter contest. The fame of John Wentworth became indissolubly connected with Chicago history from the day he became mayor. Mr. Wentworth was at one time the editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, which was the first Democratic daily paper to appear in the northwest. He was offered the nomination again in 1858, when it was equivalent to an election but declined it.

John C. Haines was the next mayor. He was also a Republican and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1869.

In 1860 John Wentworth was again elected.

Julian S. Ramsey succeeded Mayor Wentworth in his second term. He was also a Republican and was known as the "War Mayor." He was at the head of a committee of 100 citizens who went to Washington to use their influence to prevent a conflict between the North and the South.

Francis C. Sherman was elected mayor, the second time in 1862. The election took place on April 15, but on account of

changing the term from one to two years, he was re-elected on April 21, 1863.

From 1865 to 1869, John B. Rice was mayor, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He was first elected on April 18, 1865, four days after the assassination of President Lincoln. The Democratic nominee for mayor, L. Rothgerber, withdrew from the race on account of the public feeling at that time over Lincoln's death, and Mr. Rice had no opponent. He served in Congress in 1872.

In 1869 Roswell B. Mason was elected mayor on the People's ticket. David A. Gage was at this time elected city treasurer.

In 1871, Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago "Tribune," was elected mayor on the Republican "fire proof" ticket. Chicago had been then devastated, and the proud city which had grown so rapidly from a village to the proportion of a metropolis was in ashes. The history of her rise and progress following this disaster is well known.

In 1873 H. D. Colvin was elected mayor on a combination reform and liberal ticket.

Thomas Hoyne was next elected but as the city council had not complied with the legal requirements in providing for the election, there was a contest, both he and Colvin acting until Hoyne withdrew, and at a special election held on July 12, 1876, Monroe Heath was chosen on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected April 3, 1877, under the law changing the time of election from fall to spring.

After this came the long reign of Carter H. Harrison, the elder, as Mayor of Chicago. The Republicans lost control of the votes, and Mayor Harrison served four successive terms, from 1879 to 1887. He was followed by a Republican, Mayor John A. Roche, who defeated the labor candidate Nelson, Mr. Harrison declining to run because there were no prospects of Democratic success.

The next mayor was DeWitt C. Cregier, who was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1889.

Hempstead Washburn was elected on the Republican ticket in 1891.

Then came another reversal, and Mr. Harrison was returned to the mayor's office in 1893, this being his fifth term. His career, however, was cut short by the hand of the assassin, Pren-

dergast, and the city council elected George B. Swift as mayor, pro tem.

At the regular election in 1893, John P. Hopkins, Democrat, defeated Mr. Swift who had secured the Republican nomination.

In 1895 Mr. Swift was nominated by the Republicans again, and was elected by a tremendous majority.

The next mayor was Carter H. Harrison, Jr., who was nominated by the Democrats in 1897, and re-elected in 1899.

This completes the municipal political history of Chicago, and taken with the other events which have accompanied the incidents of these many campaigns, forms many interesting studies and furnishes a review of facts which the present generation never knew, or had forgotten.

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY FROM 1857 TO 1900.

INCLUDING THE UNEQUALED REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL
ORGANIZATION.

The Republican party has been in control of the local government of Cook County most of the time in the period extending from 1857 to 1900. As a result Cook County is to-day well governed, has within its boundaries a third of the population and most of the wealth of the State of Illinois, and is second to but one in the United States in point of wealth and population.

The city government has not been so well distributed among the two departments, the Democrats having had much more to do with the running of the city than they have had with Cook County.

Chicago is the second city in the United States from the standpoint of population, volume of business, enterprise and public institutions, but to-day, under a Democratic administration, the condition of the city is unworthy of its reputation. It is not the intention here to find cause for reproach or recrimination of the Democratic party, the condition of affairs in the city as they stand to-day speak for themselves.

The Republican leaders of Cook County to-day are, with few exceptions, veterans in the battles of the party, and are recognized as being among the men who form the back bone of the Republican party organization in the United States. Here and there local leaders whose names have been identified with Republican campaigns and triumphs in Cook County have dropped off, succumbing to the great final tribute that nature demands of all men. In this connection the names of men like Joseph Medill, George R. Davis and James A. Sexton instantly occur. There are others, but the names of these three arise pre-eminently in one's mind as being leaders of Republican organizations and molders of Republican victory.

The rank and file of the local organization has, however, remained intact, and notwithstanding the mutations of party politics, the Republican machine of Cook County remains to-day the Western Tammany of the grand old party. In point of strength, vitality and completeness of detail, it is to the Republican party of the West what Tammany is to the Democracy of the East.

At its head stands that veteran political leader and successful business man, John M. Smyth. Supported by men like Congressman Lorimer, Henry L. Hertz, James Pease, Charles S. Deneen, Robert M. Simon, Ernest Magerstadt, Thomas N. Jamieson, Martin B. Madden, Elbridge Hanecy, Perry Hull, Fred Busse, and many others, the Republican organization to-day presents a practically unbroken front to the enemy. It is, for all practical purposes, the same splendid combination that has for years carried the Republican banner to success in Cook County and given to the tax payers the very best and most economical administration of affairs.

All efforts to disrupt this organization or to defeat its candidates for office by putting up men of the very highest standing in the ranks of the Democratic party have time and again resulted in ignominious failure, if we except one or two occasions when a landslide or certain peculiar local considerations had an unlooked for and unavoidable effect.

As a result of Republican success in Cook County the various public county offices have been so administered that the law has been upheld and fulfilled, the public business conscientiously attended to, the public institutions maintained to the satisfaction of all the people, and the most excellent condition generally maintained. The records of this country show no more high and honorable standard of honesty and efficiency than that of the sheriff's office under Hanchett, Mateson, Gilbert, Pease and Magerstadt, of the county treasurer's office under Davis, Kochersperger and Raymond, of the Criminal Court under Stephens, Gilbert and Cahill, and the same can be truthfully said of all the other Cook County offices.

In the roster of the Cook County Central Republican Committee, which is printed in full elsewhere in this book, are to be found the names of all of the men mentioned above as well as those of others equally able, loyal and devoted, who have built up the great Republican Tammany of the West. An organization

which in every ward and precinct is perfect in every detail, which in point of *Esprit de Corps* of equipment and pluck and energy has proven itself time and again almost invincible. Nor would this notice be complete without reference to the men who have been carried into office and power in the city government of Chicago, through this same organization. Notable among these latter are the names of John A. Roche, landed in the mayoralty chair by the great Davis, Swift Machine, the forerunner of the present one, and the organization that broke the back of the Harrisonian Democracy of Chicago, fourteen golden years ago. Hempstead Washburn whose worth as chief executive is being more and more fully recognized as the years go by. George B. Swift, who after years of retirement from politics, was taken into the fold by the present great leaders, nominated and triumphantly elected mayor five years ago. The men who figured as departmental heads under these honest Republican administrations of the city of Chicago, are among the men who helped to make the Republican party in Cook County what it is to-day.

Joseph Downey, John J. Badenoeh, Christopher Mamer, John S. Miller, John A. Green, R. W. McClaughry, and many others too numerous to mention.

Besides these departmental chiefs, the city of Chicago placed in elective office Republicans like Adam Wolf, and Herman Plautz, who served a term each as city treasurer, and Roy O. West, who was the best city attorney Chicago ever had.

The Republican administration of county offices in the past quarter of a century cannot be referred to even incidentally without honorable mention of such men as County Clerks Henry Wulff and Philip Knopf, County Judge Carter whose fearless integrity and great ability on the bench have made of him a shining light. And special reference cannot be herein omitted as to the magnificent record made by Charles S. Deneen as state's attorney.

In the legislative branch of the city administration the names of Martin B. Madden, Joseph E. Bidwill, Arthur Dixon, John J. O'Neill, James R. Mann, and Zina R. Carter, stand out pre-eminent for loyal and conscientious service to the city and the taxpayers.

These taken at haphazard, are the names of the men who have laid deep and broad the foundations of the great Republican party of Chicago and Cook County.

But recently the power and strength, and above all the cohesiveness of this organization were thoroughly demonstrated. While in its councils the freedom of individual thought and opinion have been recognized and maintained, yet when at the love feast of December, 1899, the question of principles and of a standard bearer for the party in Illinois for 1900, came up before the Republican party of the State, assembled in Springfield, the Cook County Machine was found to be united, vibrant and wise as of yore.

It was found to be the same grand organization that four years ago in Springfield sat as one man, nearly five hundred strong, while all the rest of Illinois stood around shouting in triumph for one principle, while Cook County sat, grim and silent, firm and unyielding, in its adhesion to another.

The old guard that held together that grand organization on that memorable occasion, is still in control.

Its principle is party success first and individual considerations afterwards.

Time and again its leading members have bowed in acquiescence to that dictum. That has been the inspiration of the great machine, and that legend on its banners has been and will be again borne with them to victory. To particularize the work of any one of the great local leaders would be invidious and furthermore could not well be done where all have shared so equally in the burdens of the battles of the party.

Men like Smyth, Lorimer, Hertz and Mamer are among those who fought in the front ranks of the older organizations and who have rocked the cradle in which the present one spent the days of its babyhood. Men like Madden, Pease, Hull, Hanecy, Busse, West, Deneen and Simon are among those who have come in with the new regime and whose presence in the ranks to-day infuses new and additional life and vigor into the party organization. At the close of the nineteenth century and at the commencement of the twentieth, the Republican organization of Cook County stands to-day the most complete and potential political organization in the United States.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY FROM 1856 TO 1900.

The National Republican Party was born forty-four years ago, and the traditions, principles and policies of that party have remained intact during this period of nearly half a century.

Prior to the organization of the Republican party there existed the Whigs, Free Soilers, Americans, Know Nothings and Democrats, each a separate party with separate principles. These old parties by opposing the extension of slavery, were drifting together ; but a new name was desired, and in 1854 the name "Republican" was adopted for the new party. The name Republican was first suggested by Mayor Alvan E. Bovay, of Ripon, Wis. He thought it would be a name to which those opposed to slavery would respond.

Mayor Bovay wrote to Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, on or about March 20, 1852, and suggested that he urge the adoption of the name, which Mr. Greeley did, and at a convention held in Vermont on June 8, 1854, the "free men of Vermont" and the people of all the other states were invited to send delegates to a National Convention, should one be called, to oppose the extension and encroachments of slavery. A mass convention was called to meet July 13 of that year, and adopted the name of "Republican" for the new party. Horace Greeley got the credit for the name, but it originated with the Wisconsin man.

Several other states also held conventions on July 13, and it was seen that the Republican party was to become a national organization. On Feb. 22, 1855 (Washington's birthday), an informal convention met at Pittsburg for the purpose of perfecting the national organization and to provide for a nominating convention of the Republican party to select candidates for President and Vice-President. This convention met at Philadelphia, July 17, 1856, and from that day the Republican party

began the struggle which a few years later liberated the slaves and precipitated the events which brought about the War of the Rebellion and finally held the states together as a Union. It is proper to state here, however, that the name of "Republican" was adopted by a Michigan State Convention on July 6, 1854, just seven days before the Vermont convention was held.

At the first National Convention John C. Fremont of California, and William L. Dayton of New Jersey were nominated. Abraham Lincoln's name was before the convention for the nomination of Vice-President. He received 110 votes against 259 for Dayton and 180 scattering. The Republican ticket was beaten by James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and J. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky; but the new party was not discouraged, and the next national campaign, in 1860, passed into history as the most notable for many reasons.

This convention, the second National Convention of the Republican party, met in Chicago on May 16, 1860, and nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois for President and Hannibal Hamblin of Maine for Vice-President. The Republican ticket was elected.

President Lincoln issued his first proclamation of emancipation. The stirring scenes that followed still live in the memory of all who witnessed or read of them. Lincoln became the idol of his party and was renominated and elected in 1864, with Andrew Johnson of Tennessee as Vice-President. Through all that bloody drama from '61 to '64 he was firm, yet kind, inflexible in his devotion to duty, generous and liberal to his fallen foes. His policies cemented and strengthened the Union and made a dissolution of the States impossible. Yet he fell by the hand of the "Assassin" Booth, and a nation was in tears.

The war had ended, and General U. S. Grant of Illinois, the head of the army, was nominated in Chicago on May 20, 1868. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana was named for the Vice-Presidency, and both were elected.

Next came the convention of 1872, held at Philadelphia, which nominated Grant and named Henry Wilson of Massachusetts for Vice-President, and both were elected, this being Gen. Grant's second term. The Republican party had enjoyed such smooth sailing up to this time that little thought of its possible defeat was entertained; but in the convention of 1876, which

was held at Cincinnati on June 14, there was aroused a spirit of opposition to a third term and to the Grant following which finally resulted in the election, eight years later, of a Democratic President. The opposition to Grant and a third term led to the nomination of a "dark horse," Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio and William A. Wheeler of New York. They were elected, but there was a bitter contest by the Democrats for their candidate, Samuel J. Tilden.

The next convention was held in Chicago, June 10, 1880. James A. Garfield of Ohio and Chester A. Arthur of New York were the nominees, and at this convention another wedge was entered which aided in the defeat of the Republican party four years later. The friends of James G. Blaine, who afterwards became President Garfield's premier, worked hard for the nomination and were greatly disappointed at his defeat. President Garfield was assassinated before his term expired and Vice-President General Arthur filled out the unexpired term.

At the convention of 1884, held in Chicago June 5, Mr. Blaine secured the nomination after a hard battle. The war veteran, Gen. John A. Logan of Illinois, was named for Vice-President, and the strife which began in the Republican convention eight years before, and kept up in the convention four years later, had its effect during the campaign, and Blaine and Logan went down before the Democratic nominees, Grover Cleveland of New York and T. A. Hendricks of Indiana.

The next convention was held in Chicago in 1888, and Benjamin Harrison of Indiana was nominated for President, with Levi P. Morton of New York for Vice-President. The ticket was elected, Grover Cleveland being defeated.

But the Democrats and Mugwumps rallied, and in the campaign of 1892 Cleveland, being again the nominee, defeated Mr. Harrison, who was named for a second term by the National Republican Convention, which was also held in Chicago on May 20.

The next National Republican Convention was held in St. Louis, and this brings the history of the party up to the present administration. It was at this convention that William McKinley of Ohio and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey were nominated and in the campaign which followed achieved such a glorious victory. This victory did not end, however, in Major

McKinley's election. It brought prosperity out of depression and stagnation. It made the country to blossom as a rose, and opened up the industries which under Democratic rule had closed down for want of demand for products. Nor is this all. President McKinley was asked by the people of the United States to go to the relief of the oppressed and struggling people within 100 miles of our shores, and he did not hesitate. He assumed the responsibilities of the undertaking and carried to glorious success in a short time a great war, which added to the United States colonies, increased their wealth untold millions and demonstrated to the world that America is one of the leading powers and must be considered as such in all future conflicts for superiority, expansion of territory or commercial rights. The names of Lincoln and McKinley will go down to posterity as symbolic of courage, statesmanship and champions of the rights and demands of our people.

History shows that in the conduct of the affairs of the nation the Republican party has not only claimed to be the party of prosperity for the whole people, but by its performances has made good its claim.

The people of the United States have been accustomed to prosperity because they are the most progressive, resourceful and energetic people in the world, and because, also, they have dominion in a country which comprises within its boundaries every material gift of nature. Under wise and beneficent government, prosperity and happiness for the governed must be a natural result of such government under such conditions.

The condition of the people of the United States from the date of the foundation of the Republican party to the opening of the last year of the nineteenth century forms, as shown by the cold and truthful light of history, the grandest tribute to the beneficence of the practical enforcement of the principles of the Republican party, and at the same time, the strongest condemnation of the principles of that moribund organization known to the people of the United States, as the National Democratic party that facts can demonstrate. Facts speak for themselves. Like figures they do not lie.

From 1860 to 1884 the Republican party was in power in the nation, and the prosperity of the American people during all those years was the wonder of all the nations of the earth. From

all points of the world the people of every nation flocked to the shores of the United States because here, under the flag of the republic, upheld by Republican rule, there was work and bread for all.

In the year 1884 an accident occurred. The great statesman Blaine was defeated by a Democratic candidate in the race for the presidency through untoward circumstances, and Cleveland, a Democrat, assumed the reins of government as Chief Executive of the nation. During the four years that followed the full effects of this misfortune to the people had not time to develop, and Cleveland was succeeded in 1888 by Benjamin Harrison, who, during four years of wise and beneficent administration, succeeded in giving the American people a chance to regain what they had lost. But in 1892, for the second time in thirty-six years, the Democrats succeeded in capturing the national government, and Grover Cleveland was once more installed as President of the United States. Then befell to the nation all the ills and misfortunes that were threatened from 1884 to 1888, and for four years we had untold suffering among the common people of the country. Industries died for want of a fostering system of government, foreign countries preyed and grew fat upon the life blood of the American nation, personal and business energy lagged and merged into inanition, enterprise hid her head, and poverty stalked through the land.

These darksome days of Democratic government are known to-day and will be known to history as "the hard times." No need to dwell upon them. Rather turn to the bright epoch which has succeeded them, the era of McKinley, Republicanism and prosperity, ushering in, as it does, the twentieth century. We have taken merely a backward glance at the events of the last half century, and but slightly and incidentally touched the mountain peaks of the history of the two parties from the purely economic point of view. The great commercial and business element of the community has had in general and in detail experience of the facts to which we have alluded. The workingmen, the toilers who form the bone and sinew of the nation, have had theirs. Three years ago they drew their own conclusions and have since reaped the priceless harvest that comes of experience. On the commencement of the new century the history of the past one will be the best guide of the American people.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS HAMILTON CLUB OF CHICAGO.

WHICH STANDS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT AND SOUND
REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES AT ALL TIMES—ALSO ROLL
OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

The Hamilton Club, of Chicago, is to-day one of the most famous and influential independent Republican organizations in the country.

It has been ten years in existence, being founded April 9th, 1890, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of Appomattox.

In the comparatively brief existence of the club, it has done wonders for the cause of Republicanism in Chicago and the West, and in the broad field of activity which it has marked out for itself, this organization is bound to be recognized as a most influential factor in the affairs and campaigns of the party in the future. In its list of membership we find the names of the best element of the Republican party in Chicago, men who are in politics for principle only, whose object is good government and purity in official life, and who seek to elevate not only the party to which it declares its adhesion but to contribute to the great cause which found its noblest exemplar in Abraham Lincoln, a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

On its roll of membership are to be found the names of men who are leaders of Republicanism recognized and honored everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land.

In the list of its resident members we find the names of such men as Samuel W. Allerton, J. Frank Aldrich, Farlin Q. Ball, Lorin C. Collins, Daniel F. Crilly, Charles G. Dawes, Charles S. Deneen, Arthur Dixon, John Gibbons, James H. Gilbert, Edward T. Glennon, Moses E. Greenebaum, John H. Hamline, Elbridge Hanecy, Jesse Holdom, Perry A. Hull, James C. Irwin, Egbert Jamieson, Marcus Kavanagh, Charles F. Kimball,

Daniel H. Kochersperger, C. C. Kohl Saat, George W. Miller, R. J. McDonald, John S. Miller, Charles M. Peck, Alexander Revell, Fred W. Upham, C. S. Winston, George W. Dixon, Fred A. Banges, Edw. A. Munger, James R. Mann, Martin B. Madden, F. O. Lowden and the late lamented Hope Reed Cody. These names are mentioned not that they possess any more distinguishing merit than the main body of the membership, but because they represent success in business, honor and purity in official life, and public spirit in the roll of honorable citizenship of Chicago.

Its honorary membership comprises the names of William McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, William D. Hoard, Thomas Brackett Reed, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Emory Smith and John M. Thurston. In its non-resident membership are other equally distinguished citizens.

The club, as everybody knows, is named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, and its aims and objects are worthy of the magnificent American statesman after whom it is named.

As stated in its by-laws, the purpose of the Hamilton Club is the advancement of political science, the promotion of good government—local, state and national—and the development of patriotism and Republican principles. The membership is composed exclusively of pronounced Republicans who are believers in civil service reform. Its motto is to be found in the famous words of Hamilton, the chevalier Bayard of the Republican party: “As too much power leads to despotism, too little leads to anarchy.”

The Hamilton Club has grown steadily in numerical strength and general influence from the date of its inception. It has always taken a most active part in all the campaigns that have occurred since it was founded, most notably in the historic national campaign of 1896. In that fight the Hamilton Club did heroic work in the education of the people in the tremendous economic problem that then engaged the minds of the citizens of the United States, and the Hamilton Club is deserving of the tribute that no independent organization in the country from Maine to California did more to save the country from financial dishonor and to contribute to the election of the great apostle of sound money, national honor and prosperity—William McKinley—than did the Hamilton Club. The annual banquets of the Hamilton Club

have been among the red letter days of the club as also of the party locally.

Each and all of them have been notable events not only from a social, but also from the highest and noblest standpoint of party politics and American patriotism.

The first headquarters of the Hamilton club were at 21 Groveland Park. In those days there was more of a social than a political aspect to the organization. But it soon widened the field of its usefulness. In May, 1895, it took possession of 3014 Lake Park Avenue, and later on, in March, 1898, it came down town and opened up its headquarters at 114 Madison street, where they are to-day.

This necessarily brief notice of this splendid organization cannot be better concluded than in the closing words of the historical notice contained in the beginning of the little hand-book containing the by-laws and roster. "On the Club anniversary in 1899, the most notable of the club banquets, was given in honor of the tide of Americanism which had its rise in the Spanish War and hastened the obliteration of all sectional feeling in this country.

The event was celebrated in the Auditorium theatre, which was filled—the parquette by banqueters, and the rest by spectators. The occasion was non-political and purely patriotic. The growing brotherhood between North and South was the theme, and the subject of the toasts "Grant," "Lee," and "The Union," Appomattox Day being celebrated as "The First Day of Peace." The Club has thus endeavored to aid in cementing the ties that bind the two sections of our country and trusts that the future may have in store for it the privilege of drawing even more closely together the Blue and the Gray.

The following is a full list of officers, directors and members of the Hamilton Club:

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1899—1900.

President, George W. Miller.	First Vice-President, Frank O. Lowden.	Second Vice-President, Alonzo Wygant.
Secretary, Rush C. Butler.		Treasurer, Henry L. Turner.

DIRECTORS.

Fred A. Bangs	Gideon E. Newman	Roger Sherman
George E. Shipman	David S. Geer	Arthur A. Taylor
Edward H. Taylor	William W. Wheelock	Conrad J. Gundlach
	James T. Plumsted	

COMMITTEES.

Political Action Committee:

Arthur A. Taylor,
Edwin A. Munger,

Fred A. Bangs, Chairman.

William W. Wheelock,
Eli B. Felsenthal.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Conrad J. Gundlach, Chairman.

Chauncey W. Martyn,

Rush C. Butler.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Price, Chairman.

Stillman B. Jamieson,

Warwick A. Shaw.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

R. Delos Martin, Chairman.

William S. Barbee,

James H. Wilkerson.

LIBRARY AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Stuart H. Brown, Chairman.

Henry R. Baldwin,

Hoyt King.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Ward B. Sawyer, Chairman.

William H. Harper,

Erasmus C. Lindley.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James T. Plumsted, Chairman.

Fred Whitfield,

Pliny B. Smith.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Newton A. Partridge, Chairman.

Wallace Heckman,
Frederick W. Burlingham,

David S. Geer,
Donald M. Carter.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

William A. Coleman, Chairman.

James Rosenthal,

Julian McDermid.

BILLIARD COMMITTEE.

Thomas M. Turner, Chairman.

Harry V. Wood,

Fred L. Goff.

WHIST COMMITTEE.

John B. Porter, Chairman.

Fletcher R. Ross,
Alfred J. Babcock,

Archibald W. McCandless,
William S. Burling.

COMMITTEE ON SELECTION OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Robert McMurdy, Chairman.

Frank I. Moulton,

Hope Reed Cody.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

William D. Washburn, Chairman.

Farlin Q. Ball	Henry C. Lytton	W. Gale Blocki
John J. Magee	Charles L. Caswell	Matthew H. McCarthy
Alonzo J. Colt	George W. Northrup	Dwight B. Cheever
Edward K. Orr	Charles S. Cutting	Patrick H. O'Donnell
Thomas Davies	Adelor J. Petit	Alfred D. Eddy
David H. Roblin	Henry V. Freeman	Frank L. Shepard
John Gibbons	Robert E. Sackett	Kitt Gould
Kickham Scanlan	Henry Greenebaum	Harry P. Simonton
James P. Harrold	Frank P. Sadler	William B. Herrick
Edward H. Taylor	John Hanberg	Charles W. Vail
Thomas J. Holmes	Myron W. Whittemore	Harry L. Irwin
Roy O. West	Charles T. Lee	Frank B. Draper
	Henry M. Wisler.	

OFFICERS.

Presidents.

Robert McMurdy	- - -	1890—'91	Samuel W. Allerton	- - -	1895—'96
Frédéric A. Smith	- - -	1891—'92	Frank I. Moulton	- - -	1896—'97
Robert Mather	- - -	1892—'93	Jesse Holdom	- - -	1897—'98
Edward J. Judd	- - -	1893—'94	Hope Reed Cody	- - -	1898—'99
Arthur Dixon	- - -	1894—'95	George W. Miller	- - -	1899—1900

First Vice-Presidents.

M. Lester Coffeen	- - -	1890—'91	W. N. Sattley	- - -	1892—'93
Henry M. Bacon	} - - -	1891—'92	D. J. Schuyler	- - -	1893—'95
Resigned			John S. Miller	- - -	1895—'99
Edward J. Judd			Frank O. Lowden	- - -	1899—1900

Second Vice-Presidents.

Frank I. Moulton	- - -	1890—'91	Isaac H. Pedrick	- - -	1896—'97
James R. Terhune	- - -	1891—'92	Julius Stern	- - -	1897—'98
Frank H. Barry	- - -	1892—'94	Jacob Newman	- - -	1898—'99
Frank Wells	- - -	1894—'96	Alonzo Wygant	- - -	1899—1900

Secretaries.

Herbert C. Metcalf	} - - -	1890—'91	George W. Dixon	} - - -	1894—'95
Resigned			Resigned		
Robert Mather	- - -	1891—'92	Edward S. Elliott	- - -	1895—'97
Robert Mather	- - -		Albert E. Crowley	- - -	
Hubert D. Crocker	} - - -	1892—'94	Roger Sherman	- - -	1897—'99
Resigned			Rush C. Butler	- - -	
George W. Dixon	- - -			- - -	1899—1900

Treasurers.

Ralph Metcalf	- - -	1890—'97	Daniel F. Crilly	- - -	1898—'99
Samuel J. Kline	- - -	1897—'98	Henry L. Turner	- - -	1899—1900

Chairmen Political Action Committee.

John C. Everett - - - 1890—'92	Albert C. Barnes }	- - - 1896—'97
Frank I. Moulton - - - 1892—'94	Resigned	
John C. Everett - - - 1894—'95	Jesse Holdom }	
Robert McMurdy }	Hope Reed Cody - - - 1897—'98	
Resigned	George W. Dixon - - - 1898—'99	
Albert C. Barnes }	Fred A. Bangs - - - 1899—1900	

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET.

Robert McMurdy , of Illinois	John Jay Knox , of New York
John H. Hamline , of Illinois	W. D. Hoard , of Wisconsin
Patrick Dyer , of Missouri	Conrad Haney , of Illinois
W. W. Tracy , of Illinois	

SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET.

Frederick A. Smith , of Illinois	John M. Thurston , of Nebraska
Richard Yates , of Illinois	Frank F. Davis , of Minnesota
Russell A. Alger , of Michigan	

THIRD ANNUAL BANQUET.

Robert Mather , of Illinois	H. Clay Evans , of Tennessee
Edgar A. Bancroft , of Illinois	George Hunt , of Illinois
Theodore Roosevelt , of New York	Emil G. Hirsch , of Illinois

FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

(Informal.)

FIFTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

Arthur Dixon , of Illinois	Conrad Haney , of Illinois
A. B. Cummins , of Iowa	Clark E. Carr , of Illinois
Richard J. Oglesby , of Illinois	Thomas B. Reed , of Maine

SIXTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

Samuel W. Allerton , of Illinois	Joseph B. Foraker , of Ohio
Albert C. Barnes , of Illinois	John W. Noble , of Missouri
Booker T. Washington , of Alabama	Albert J. Beveridge , of Indiana
Charles Edward Cheney , of Illinois	William H. Skaggs , of Alabama
Asa T. Bushnell , of Ohio	William P. Williams , of Illinois

SEVENTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

Frank I. Moulton , of Illinois	Charles H. Grosvenor , of Ohio
Robert G. Cousins , of Iowa	J. Frank Aldrich , of Illinois
Samuel W. McCall , of Massachusetts	Joseph V. Quarles , of Wisconsin

EIGHTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

Jesse Holdom , of Illinois	James A. Tawney , of Minnesota
Lorrin A. Thurston , of Hawaii	Romulus Z. Linney , of North Carolina
William P. Hepburn , of Iowa	James R. Mann , of Illinois
Albert J. Hopkins , of Illinois	Artemas Jean Haynes , of Illinois

NINTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

Hope Reed Cody, of Illinois	George R. Bidwe l, of New York
Peter S. Grosseup, of Illinois	William E. Mason, of Illinois
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York	Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois
Henry L. Turner, of Illinois	Marcus Kavanagh, of Illinois

APPOMATTOX DAY BANQUET, 1899

Hope Reed Cody, of Illinois	Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania
John C. Black, of Illinois	Theodore Roosevelt, of New York
Evan C. Settle, of Kentucky	

In Memoriam.

HONORARY

John Jay Knox, John L. Stevens.

Edward B. Becker	Samuel K. Martin	A. F. Risser
E. A. Bushnell	William E. Wisdom	William K. Sullivan
Edward D. Cooke	Payson McKillip	L. H. Towler
Philo G. Dodge	William E. Oden	Hope Reed Cody
Frederick W. C. Hayes	James A. Perry	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Russell A. Alger.	Thomas B. Reed.	William McKinley.
Chauncey M. Depew.	Theodore Roosevelt.	John M. Thurston.
William D. Hoard.	Charles Emory Smith.	

HAMILTON CLUB RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Adams, W. Porter	Baker, Irving W.	Bassett, Orlando P.
Addington, Keene H.	Ball, Farlin H.	Bassett, Reuben C.
Adkinson, Henry M.	Ball, Farlin Q.	Beachey, Hill
Adkinson, Elmer W.	Ballard, George S.	Becker, Abraham G.
Akers, John W.	Ballard, Orville W.	Becker, Anthony W.
Aldrich, J. Frank	Balmer, Thomas	Becker, Benjamin V.
Allen, Charles W.	Baldwin, Aristides E.	Behan, Louis J.
Allerton, Samuel W.	Baldwin, Blake	Beidler, Francis
Alling, Charles Jr.	Baldwin, Henry R.	Beifield, Joseph
Alling, Edward H.	Baldwin, Jesse A.	Beitler, Henry C.
Ames, John C.	Bancroft, Edwin A.	Benedict, George H.
Anderson, Benjamin N.	Bangs, Fred A.	Benjamin, Louis
Anthony, Charles E.	Barbee, William S.	Bennett, J. Leroy
Anthony, George D.	Barber, Edward L.	Bennett, Willis H.
Apmadoc, W. Tudor	Barker, George F.	Benton, George P.
Arnold, William G.	Barker, John T.	Berry, Franklin J.
Ashcroft, Edwin M.	Barnes, Albert C.	Bersbach, Alfred
Babcock, Alfred J.	Barnes, Carl L.	Best, Henry
Bacon, Henry M.	Barnett, Joseph H.	Billings, Charles L.
Baer, Almerin W.	Barr, Edward	Binner, Oscar
Baker, Frank E.	Barry, Edward P.	Birdsall, Claude H.

Bishop, L. Brackett	Clements, D. D.	Draper, Frank Burke
Bither, William A.	Cole, Ira W.	Dundas, Joseph H.
Bliss, E. Raymond	Colburn, Warren E.	Dunn, J. Austin
Block, Isaac	Coleman, William A.	Dunning, Frank A.
Blocki, W. Gale	Collins, Charles E.	Durand, Calvin
Bloomington, J. A.	Collins, Lorin C.	Durrell, D. Jewell
Bloomington, John S.	Colt, Alonzo J.	Dutton, Charles N.
Blume, George P.	Comrie, Frank M.	Dwen, Robert G.
Bodley, Edwin B.	Condee, Leander D.	Eastman, Edward P.
Boland, James F.	Conover, Luther W.	Eddy, Alfred D.
Bolling, George	Converse, Clarence M.	Egan, John G.
Bowyer, Lorraine F.	Cook, Orrin S.	Eidmann, Henry F.
Boyd, Charles L.	Cook, R. C.	Elliot, William S. Jr.
Boyd, Thomas C.	Cook, Robert S.	Elwell, Edward H.
Brace, William	Cooley, Harlan Ward	Emmons, Strewin M.
Bradburn, James	Cooper, Abijah O.	Eppstein, Jacob M.
Braden, Joseph C.	Coussens, Penrhyn W.	Ettelson, Samuel A.
Bradley, Charles H.	Cox, Amariah G.	Evans, Evan A.
Brainerd, Edwin R.	Cox, Frank M.	Everett, Coleman S.
Brand, Charles H.	Coyne, F. E.	Everett, Edward W.
Brand, Edwin L.	Cranston, Thomas H.	Everett, John C.
Braunhold, Louis F.	Crawford, Charles H.	Fairbanks, Newton H.
Bridge, Frank A.	Crilly, Edward	Farovid, John R.
Bright, Orville T.	Crilly, Daniel F.	Farson, Charles T.
Brintnall, William H.	Crilly, William M.	Faye, Carl E.
Brown, Adelbert E.	Cody, Arthur B.	Fellows, Charles
Brown, Benjamin	Cody, Hope Reed	Felsenthal, Eli B.
Brown, Edward S.	Cody, Sherman P.	Field, Arthur C.
Brown, Marshall L.	Coffin, Percy B.	Filer, Edward T.
Brown, Scott	Cohen, Samuel	Fish, Abner C.
Brown, Stuart H.	Crouch, Herbert E.	Fisher, Harry H.
Brown, William C.	Crowley, Albert E.	Fisk, Lewis A.
Browe, Edward	Crozier, Frank	Fitch, John H.
Buck, Orlando J.	Curtis, Edward C.	Flagg, Luther Nichols
Buffington, Walter J.	Curtis, Henry M.	Fleming, Herbert E.
Buckley, Almond W.	Curtis, Walter W.	Florsheim, Milton S.
Burling, William S.	Cuthbertson, William	Florsheim, Simon
Burlingham, Fred'k W.	Cutter, Williard F.	Fletcher, William M.
Burnham, Arthur	Cutting, Charles S.	Foell, Charles M.
Burres, James R.	Danziger, Louis	Foreman, Milton J.
Burton, Robert A.	Davies, Thomas	Foster, D. Jack
Busse, Fred A.	Davies, William B.	Foster, William A.
Butler, Rush C.	Davis, Claude B.	Foss, George E.
Calkins, Charles R.	Davies, Charles G.	Fox, Edward H.
Campbell, Daniel A.	Day, Edward S.	Frank, Isaac M.
Cannon, Thomas H.	Dayton, Melville E.	Frank, Robert J.
Capper, John S.	Defrees, Joseph H.	Frazier, Stephen R.
Card, Wilfred H.	Delaware, Ambrose S.	Frederickson, William
Carpenter, Richard V.	Deneen, Charles S.	Freeman, Henry V.
Carmack, Edgar H.	Denney, Milton	Freeman, John L.
Carter, Donald M.	Dennis, Albert E.	Fries, William
Carter, Orrin N.	Dickason, Livingston	Frysinger, Edward B.
Caster, Herbert E.	Dicker, Edward A.	Fullenwider, James A.
Castle, Percy V.	Dixon, Arthur	Fuller, Levi H.
Caswell, Charles L.	Dixon, Arthur A.	Fulton, Arthur W.
Catlin, Donald C.	Dixon, George W.	Fulton, James T.
Chapin, Ora E.	Dixon, Thomas J.	Gale, Joseph C.
Cheever, Dwight B.	Doan, James B.	Gansberger, Frederick H.
Clancy, Albert W.	Dobyns, Fletcher	Gardner, William A.
Clark, Albert C.	Dougherty, Leverett M.	Gates, Elmer L.
Clark, Charles M.	Douglass, Francis F.	Gauger, John A.
Clarke, Henry T. Jr.	Dow, Lorenzo E.	Geer, David S.
Clarke, M. Gordon	Downey, Joseph	Geist, Charles H.
Clements, C. R.	Draper, Arthur W.	Gemmill, Charles N.

Gibbons, John
 Giersten, Waldemar
 Goodnow, Charles N.
 Goodspeed, Frederick C.
 Goodwin, Leonard
 Goodyear, Charles A.
 Goodykoontz, Charles H.
 Goold, John E.
 Goold, Kitt
 Gordon, Charles U.
 Gould, Frank
 Graves, Albert H.
 Gilbert, Allan A.
 Gilbert, George A.
 Gilbert, James H.
 Gilbert, Matthew P.
 Giles, William A.
 Gindele, Charles
 Gleason, Horace W.
 Glennie, Albert E.
 Glennon, Edward T.
 Godair, William H.
 Goff, Fred L.
 Goodman, Herbert E.
 Gray, Dayton G.
 Green, Maxwell S.
 Green, John W.
 Greenebaum, Henry
 Greenebaum, Moses E.
 Greenfield, Charles W.
 Gregory, William C.
 Grier, George W.
 Gross, Howard H.
 Gunderson, George O.
 Gundlach, Conrad J.
 Gunning, Robert J.
 Hadley, Hugh H.
 Hall, Jesse
 Hall, William T.
 Hamburg, Louis E.
 Hamline, John H.
 Hamill, Theophilus W.
 Hamilton, Isaac Miller
 Hanberg, John
 Hanecy, Elbridge
 Harding, Charles F.
 Harmon, Charles S.
 Harpham, Edwin L.
 Harper, C.L.
 Harper, William H.
 Harrold, James P.
 Hart, Elmer W.
 Hart, Harry
 Hart, Henry W. Jr.
 Harvey, John H.
 Hastings, George L.
 Hatch, G. Walter
 Hayes, Frank
 Haynes, Daniel J.
 Headburg, Albion L.
 Healey, James J.
 Heckler, Charles E.
 Heckman, Wallace
 Heizer, Henry P.

Helmer, Frank A.
 Heminover, W. E.
 Henderson, William
 Henry, John A.
 Herr, Percy B.
 Herrick, William B.
 Hertz, Henry L.
 Heymuth, Lawrence
 Hibbard, James W.
 Hickman, Charles
 Higgins, Lowrie M.
 Hill, John W.
 Hills, William E.
 Hiner, Joseph W.
 Hirsch, James H.
 Hirschl, Andrew J.
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 Hodgkins, Jefferson
 Hogan, Douglas J.
 Holbrook, J. Howard
 Holden, Henry P.
 Holdom, Jesse
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 Holway, Wesley H.
 Hood, John D.
 Hooper, Edwin E.
 Hopkins, Francis A.
 Horr, George B.
 Horton, Oliver H.
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 Howard, Daniel
 Howard, Lyman E.
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 Iles, Robert S.
 Irwin, Harry L.
 Irwin, Alexander
 Irwin, James C.
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 Jackson, Heman B.
 Jackson, John L.
 Jackson, Lionel H.
 Jackson, Samuel W.
 Jacobs, Steven W.
 Jacobsen, John A.
 Jamieson, Egbert
 Jamieson, Stillman B.
 Jayne, Edgar L.
 Jenkins, George R.
 John, Adolph
 Johnson, Charles W.
 Johnston, Harry B.
 Joice, Albert W.
 Jones, John Hugh
 Jones, Samuel J.
 Jones, S. E.
 Jones, W. Clyde
 Judah, Noble B.
 Judd, Edward J.
 Judd, Henry S.

Judd, Wilton B.
 Judd, Frederick F.
 Jukes, Arthur G.
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 Kavanagh, Marcus
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 Kehlor, John M.
 Keller, Charles L.
 Kemper, Arthur L.
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 Kerr, Wm. R.
 Kesner, Jacob L.
 Kessler, George T.
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 Kinney, George K.
 Kinney, James A.
 Kirkland, Lloyd G.
 Kline, Samuel J.
 Knobel, John Esher
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 Knopf, Philip
 Koch, Charles R. E.
 Kochersperger, Daniel H.
 Kohlsaas, Christian C.
 Kimball, Granville
 King, Edward A.
 King, Fred W.
 King, Hoyt
 King, Jesse G.
 Kohn, Louis H.
 Kozminski, Maurice W.
 Kramer, Adolph F.
 Kremer, Charles E.
 Kuppenheimer, Jonas
 Lambert, John
 Lampert, Nelson
 Landt, Charles C.
 Lebolt, Myer H.
 Lee, Arthur V.
 Lee, Charles T.
 Lee, Harry F.
 Leeds, Charles S.
 Leman, Henry W.
 Leopold, Alfred F.
 Leopold, Nathan F.
 Lesan, H. E.
 Levinson, Salmon O.
 Levis, John M.
 Leyenberger, Charles
 Lauth, Jacob
 Lawson, William C.
 Lawton, William M.
 Lindley, Erasmus C.
 Little, Charles B.
 Long, Theodore K.
 Lord, William B.
 Louer, Albert
 Lowden, Frank O.
 Lowell, Wallace A.
 Luken, Frank J.
 Lutz, Theodore C.
 Lyford, Will H.
 Lytton, Henry C.
 Lytton, N. George

Mäbie, Charles E.
 Madden, Martin B.
 Magee, John J.
 Magerstadt, Ernest J.
 Makeel, Frank E.
 Mallory, Charles A.
 Mann, James R.
 Marchand, George L.
 Marquis, Albert N.
 Marriott, Abe R.
 Marshall, William M.
 Martin, Amos W.
 Martin, A. Vere
 Martyn, Chauncey W.
 Martyn, R. Delos
 Marx, Matthew A.
 Mason, William E.
 Mathews, Albert
 Mathews, Fred W.
 Maxwell, William W.
 Mayou, Joseph S.
 Mays, James H.
 Meissner, William O.
 Mercer, Louis Pyle
 Merchant, Walter
 Metcalf, Ralph
 Meyer, Oscar
 Milchrist, Thomas E.
 Miller, Charles P.
 Miller, Charles S.
 Miller, Frank V.
 Miller, George W.
 Miller, John S.
 Miller, Swan A.
 Miller, W. C.
 Mills, Daniel W.
 Mills, Frank O.
 Mix, Ira J.
 Mix, James T.
 Monroe, C. A.
 Moore, George C.
 Moos, Joseph B.
 More, R. Wilson
 Morgan, George C. Jr.
 Morrell, Charles A.
 Morris, Ira
 Moses, Hamilton
 Moses, Julius
 Moulton, Frank I.
 Moulton, William B.
 Mulford, Leonard S.
 Mund, Herman H.
 Munger, Edwin A.
 Munger, Harry B.
 Munger, Orlo B.
 Murray, Charles A.
 Murray, Charles R.
 McDonald, Robert J.
 McArdle, Edward J.
 McBride, George J.
 McCandless, Archibald
 McCarthy, Matthew H.
 McClanahan, Archie A.
 McCloud, Sidney
 McConahey, James M.
 McConnell, Charles H.
 McCourtney, J. Howard
 McCoy, Charles S.
 McCullough, James F.
 McDermid, Julius
 McDonald, Walter H.
 McElroy, John Howard
 McGinnis, Harry C.
 McKinnon, John W.
 McLaren, William
 McMartin, George D.
 McMurdy, Robert
 McNab, Joseph L.
 McNulta, John
 Nance, Willis O.
 Nelson, John L.
 Newberry, Robert T.
 Newkirk, Hawley A.
 Newman, Gideon E.
 Newman, Jacob
 Nichols, Franklin
 Noble, Glenn S.
 Noble, William L.
 Nolforth, Max L.
 Northrup, George W.
 Norton, Charles L.
 Norton, Willard D.
 Nourse, Benjamin F.
 Nickerson, Dexter W.
 Nisbet, Leroy K.
 Noyes, William S.
 Nuveen, John
 O'Donnell, Patrick H.
 Olds, Lee M.
 Olds, Walker
 O'Leary, Arthur J.
 Oliver, Frederick S.
 Oliver, John Milton
 Olson, Harry
 O'Neil, Hugh
 Orr, Edward K.
 Orr, Louis T.
 Osborne, Frank Sayre
 Otis, Thomas G.
 Parish, John D.
 Parish, Samuel M.
 Parker, Francis W.
 Partridge, Newton A.
 Patterson, C. Earl
 Patton, H. Dorsey
 Payne, William R.
 Peale, Charles M.
 Pease, Frank B.
 Pebbles, Henry R.
 Peck, Adelbert H.
 Peck, Charles M.
 Peckham, Charles H.
 Pedrick, Isaac H.
 Pennington, Thomas C.
 Pennoyer, James C.
 Perkins, Larson W.
 Perkins, Walton
 Perry, George B.
 Perry, Isaac N.
 Pettit, Adelor, J.
 Peyton, Clark L.
 Phelps, Harry J.
 Phillips, William E.
 Phinney, Frederick
 Phister, Walter B.
 Pick, Albert
 Pierce, Daniel A.
 Pierson, Charley
 Plumsted, James T.
 Pope, Charles E.
 Poppenhusen, Conrad
 Porter, Breck D.
 Porter, John B.
 Powell, Isaac N.
 Powers, James R.
 Price, Henry W.
 Pringle, Fred W.
 Prunyn, Charles
 Purington, Dillwyn V.
 Quinlan, William H.
 Randall, Charles E.
 Randall, Milo B.
 Rathbone, Henry R.
 Raymer, Walter J.
 Raymond, Samuel B.
 Redick, Gus C.
 Rennacker, A. M.
 Revell, Alexander H.
 Richards, J. T.
 Richards, John T.
 Richards, Lincoln
 Richardson, Frederick
 Richardson, Hugh T.
 Richardson, John
 Richardson, John A.
 Rigby, William C.
 Riggs, George W.
 Right, Christian C.
 Ringer, Jacob
 Roberts, Edward L.
 Robinson, Thomas H.
 Robinson, William F.
 Roblin, David H.
 Rose, Frank A.
 Rosenthal, James
 Rosenthal, Abe
 Ross, Clarence A.
 Ross, Fletcher R.
 Rothschild, Abraham M.
 Rountree, Harrison H.
 Rowe, Frederick A.
 Rowley, Clark R.
 Royer, John C. F.
 Rush, G. Fred
 Sackett, Robert E.
 Sadler, Frank P.
 Sawyer, Ward B.
 Scanlan, Daniel W.
 Scanlan, Kickham
 Schleicht, Charles
 Schryver, Herbert A.
 Schuyler, Daniel J.

Schuyler, Daniel J., Jr.	Spofford, George W.	Warren, Charles D.
Sears, Charles B.	Spooner, Frank E.	Warren, Clinton J.
Sears, Nathaniel C.	Sprogle, Howard O.	Warren, Frederick A.
Secor, Frank P.	Standish, Charles A. V.	Washburn, William D.
Severson, Olaf F.	Stowell Harry A.	Waterman, Arba N.
Shafer, William C.	Straus, Simeon	Wathier, Charles A.
Shafer, Henry R.	Straus, Simon W.	Wayne, Henry L.
Shaw, Warwick A.	Strickler, Harvey	Wean, Frank L.
Shepard, Frank L.	Stringfield, C. Pruyne	Webb, George D.
Sherer, William G.	Strong, Joseph H.	Weber, W. H.
Shipnes, Wilford C.	Sullivan, Harry A.	Webster, Geo. W.
Shoenmann, Charles S.	Swett, W. H.	Weil, Theodore
Sibley, James W.	Swift, George B.	Welch, Arthur S.
Simon, Robert M.	Swope, Edwin S.	Wells, Frank
Simonton, Harry P.	Taylor, Arthur A.	Wenban, Albert C.
Sims, Charles B.	Taylor, Clayton R.	West, Roy O.
Sincere, Louis	Taylor, Edwin H.	Westbrook, Ephraim C.
Singer, Charles G.	Terwilliger, Edwin	Wheeler, Augustus W.
Sisson, Everett	Thatcher, Ralph H.	Wheeler, Martin L.
Skinner, F. M.	Thexton, Louis	Wheelock, William W.
Slayton, Joseph W.	Thomas, Abraham L.	Whirl, John J.
Small, Ralph D.	Thomas, Benjamin	White, Edward J.
Smith, Abner	Thomas, John P.	Whitfield, Fred
Smith, Charles G.	Thorbus, William C.	Whiton, W. Starr
Smith, Frederick A.	Thurston, Frank W.	Whittemore, Myron W.
Smith, Henry C.	Tidball, Zan L.	Wiemers, William F.
Smith, Pliny B.	Torrison, Oscar M.	Wight, Samuel A.
Smyth, John M.	Tousey, Chester A.	Wilber, Victor A.
Sheriff, Andrew R.	Towle, Henry S.	Wiles, Robert H.
Sherling, George H.	Towler, Edward T.	Wiley, Sterling P.
Sherman, Mark R.	Towne, William M.	Wilkerson, Fay O.
Sherman Roger	Townsend, J. A.	Wilkerson, James H.
Sherman, Ward B.	Treat, W. A.	Williston, Alfred D.
Sherwood, Ludlow S.	Trude, Samuel H.	Willmarth, E. S.
Sherwood, Nehemiah	Turner, Henry L.	Winston, Charles S.
Sherwood, William H.	Turner, Thomas M.	Winslow, Carlton S.
Shipman, George E.	Underwood, George W.	Wisler, Henry M.
Stanton, R. T.	Underwood, Pierce	Whitbeck, Richard T.
Steele, Henry B.	Upham, Fred W.	Wolff, Max L.
Steiglitz, Norbert	Urion, Alfred R.	Wood, Harry V.
Stern, Julius	Vail, Charles W.	Wood, Joseph H.
Stevens, Charles A.	Varty, Joseph A.	Wood, Samuel E.
Stevens, Loren G.	Vierling, Robert	Wood, Walpole
Stevens, Raymond W.	Vogell, William H.	Woods, Francis M.
Stillman, Herman W.	Wachsmuth, Fred'k H.	Wooley, Jefferson H.
Stockham, William H.	Walker, George R.	Wooster, Clarence K.
Stoddard, Charles H.	Walker, Herman L.	Wygant, Alonzo
Sollitt Oliver	Walter, William A.	Young, Edward C.
Sollitt, Ralph T.	Walters, Louis P.	Young, Linn H.
Sollitt, Sumner	Ware, Orlando C.	Youngberg, John E.
Southard, Albert B.	Warner, Adelbert J.	
Spaulding, Charles D.	Warner, F. Harrison	

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

- Adam, Robert M., Joliet, Ill.
 Akin, Edward C., Springfield, Ill.
 Allen, Frank G., Moline, Ill.
 Armstrong, Schubalt T., Sycamore, Ill.
 Bailey, W. B., Danville, Ill.
 Barnes, Samuel M., Fairbury, Ill.
 Barr, Richard J., Joliet, Ill.
 Baume, James S., Galena, Ill.
 Baxter, Delos W., Rochelle, Ill.
 Beebe, Avery N., Yorkville, Ill.
 Berry, Orville F., Carthage, Ill.
 Bethea, Solomon H., Dixon, Ill.
 Blinn, E. D., Lincoln, Ill.
 Blood, Harry E., New York City.
 Bogardus, Charles, Paxton, Ill.
 Bond, Nathan, Hoopeston, Ill.
 Bradford, Ralph F., Pontiac, Ill.
 Calhoun, W. J., Danville, Ill.
 Cannon, James G., Danville, Ill.
 Carrithers, Charles F. H., Fairbury, Ill.
 Carter, Lorenzo D., Oakland, Ill.
 Chafee, George D., Shelbyville, Ill.
 Chapman, Clarence B., Ottawa, Ill.
 Chipfield, Burnett M., Canton, Ill.
 Chisholm, Robert, Birmingham, Ala.
 Clark, Horace S., Mattoon, Ill.
 Clark, John F., Marseilles, Ill.
 Cole, Warren D., Paris, Ill.
 Cole, William W., Geneseo, Ill.
 Constantine, Louis A., Aurora, Ill.
 Cornish, S. R., Belvidere, Ill.
 Crawford, A. G., Pittsfield, Ill.
 Cronk, Riley D., Aurora, Ill.
 Crowe, George B., Birmingham, Ala.
 Cullom, Shelby M., Springfield, Ill.
 Cummings, Robert F., Clifton, Ill.
 Cunningham, James A., Hoopeston, Ill.
 Cutler, George S., New York City.
 Darling, C. W., Fargo, N. Dak.
 Daugherty, A. J., Peoria, Ill.
 Davies, William A., Jacksonville, Ill.
 Dunlap, Henry M., Savoy, Ill.
 Early, Robert E., Elgin, Ill.
 Farrand, James A., Griggsville, Ill.
 Faxon, Edgar W., Plano, Ill.
 Felmley, John S., Griggsville, Ill.
 Fisher, Hendrick V., Geneseo, Ill.
 Fornof, John W., Streator, Ill.
 Foster, F. E., Watseka, Ill.
 Foster, William H., Geneseo, Ill.
 Frost, Arthur H., Rockford, Ill.
 Funk, Duncan M., Bloomington, Ill.
 Garnsey, John Henderson, Joliet, Ill.
 Gillett, Rufus W., Danville, Ill.
 Gilmore, Herbert J., St. Louis, Mo.
 Goodell, Nathan P., Loda, Ill.
 Graves, E. C., Geneseo, Ill.
 Greisheim, Wolf, Bloomington, Ill.
 Grigsby, Hugh D. L., Pittsfield, Ill.
 Guffin, Washington I., Paw Paw, Ill.
 Hamilton, Edward C., Watseka, Ill.
 Hamilton, John L. Jr., Hoopeston, Ill.
 Hamlin, H. J., Shelbyville, Ill.
 Harmon, Leroy Jones, Milford, Ill.
 Hathaway, Fred A., Ottawa, Ill.
 Hawley, C. G., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Hayes, Melville, Wilmington, O.
 Heaton, J. W., Hoopeston, Ill.
 Higgins, Daniel F., Joliet, Ill.
 Hilscher, Robert W., Watseka, Ill.
 Hitch, Charles P., Paris, Ill.
 Hitt, Robert R., Mt. Morris, Ill.
 Hollenbach, George M., Aurora, Ill.
 Hunter, William S., El Reno, Okla.
 Hunter, William R., Kankakee, Ill.
 Ingalls, Lewis E., Joliet, Ill.
 Ingham, George K., Clinton, Ill.
 Irwin, C. F., Elgin, Ill.
 Jefferies, George H., Charleston, Ill.
 Jewell, William R., Danville, Ill.
 Johnson, Clarence P., Springfield, Ill.
 Jones, A. M., Milford, Ill.
 King, Theodore M., Paxton, Ill.
 Kinney, James, Toulon, Ill.
 Knight, John J., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Langford, Charles H., Paxton, Ill.
 Larson, Charles A., Paxton, Ill.
 Leiberknecht, J. Frank, Geneseo, Ill.
 LeSeure, Ernest X., Danville, Ill.
 Lord, Frank H., Plano, Ill.
 Lott, Edward C., DeKalb, Ill.
 Lovejoy, Charles P., Princeton, Ill.
 Mabin, George G., Danville, Ill.
 Mansfield, Charles F., Mansfield, Ill.
 Marshall, James A., Pontiac, Ill.
 Marshall, John R., Yorkville, Ill.
 Mason, Lewis F., Waukegan, Ill.
 Martin, Frank P., Watseka, Ill.
 Maxon, George E., Morrisonville, Ill.
 Merriam, Jonathan, Atlanta, Ill.
 Middlecoff, J. P., Danville, Ill.
 Mills, Richard W., Virginia, Ill.
 Moffett, John H., Paxton, Ill.
 Moffett, W. E., Paxton, Ill.
 Morris, Thomas G., La Hogue, Ill.
 Morrison, L. L., Rockford, Ill.
 Murdock, Frank, Oneida, Ill.
 McCullough, H. R., Lake Forest, Ill.
 McCullough, James S., Springfield, Ill.
 McWilliams, David, Dwight, Ill.

Neal, Henry A., Charleston Ill.
 Northcott, William A., Greenville,
 Ill.
 Norton, J. Cook, Joliet, Ill.
 Oglesby, John D. G., Elkhart, Ill.
 Paddock, James H., Springfield, Ill.
 Patton, G. W., Pontiac, Ill.
 Pavay, E. M., Batavia, Ill.
 Pearson, Isaac N., Macomb, Ill.
 Pettett, John A., Dwight, Ill.
 Phelps, Henry W., Hoopeston, Ill.
 Phillips, Isaac N., Bloomington, Ill.
 Pierce, William P., Hoopeston, Ill.
 Powell, Almet, Gilman, Ill.
 Rannells, Charles S., Jacksonville,
 Ill.
 Ray, Lyman, B., Morris, Ill.
 Raymond, Charles W., Watseka, Ill.
 Raymond, John M., Aurora, Ill.
 Reece, Jasper N., Springfield, Ill.
 Remington, William A., Geneseo,
 Ill.
 Richards, H. W., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Roberts, Edward C., Davenport, Ia.
 Robbins, Joseph, Quincy, Ill.
 Robinson, Benjamin E., Fairbury,
 Ill.
 Robinson, Henry H., Mendota, Ill.
 Rose, James A., Springfield, Ill.
 Sammis, F. H., Elgin, Ill.
 Schoch, Albert F., Ottawa, Ill.
 Schryver, Martin E., Polo, Ill.
 Scott, Thomas W., Fairfield, Ill.
 Scrogin, Andrew J., Lexington, Ill.
 Sherman, Lawrence Yates, Macomb,
 Ill.
 Sieg, Charles H., Kenosha, Ill.
 Skaggs, William H., Birmingham,
 Ala.
 Smith, Clarence E., Waukegan, Ill.
 Smith, E. A., Oswego, Ill.
 Smith, Frank L., Dwight, Ill.
 Smith, George W., Murphysboro,
 Ill.
 Smith, H. G., Oswego, Ill.
 Smith, J. A. W., Birmingham, Ala.
 Stewart, John, Elburn, Ill.
 Stewart, T. B., St. Charles Ill.
 Stine, D. H., Newport, Ky.
 Stone, George, San Francisco, Cal.
 Stubblefield, George W., Bloomington,
 Ill.
 Templeton, J. W., Princeton, Ill.
 Tice, Homer J., Greenview, Ill.
 Torrance, George, Pontiac, Ill.
 Trowbridge, Irving H., Marseilles,
 Ill.
 Turpin, John E., Plano, Ill.
 Twitchell, C. W., Mattoon, Ill.
 Van Cleave, James R. B., Springfield,
 Ill.
 Van Emmon, G. H., Yorkville, Ill.
 Van Skiven, A. R., Streator, Ill.
 Vaughan, William, Birmingham,
 Ala.
 Voris, F. D., Neoga, Ill.
 Voss, G. H., Oswego, Ill.
 Walker, S. E., Oswego, Ill.
 Warner, Charles W., Hoopeston, Ill.
 Warner, Vespasian, Clinton, Ill.
 Wayne, Charles H., Elgin, Ill.
 Whittemore, F. K., Springfield, Ill.
 Williams, D. H., Washington, D. C.
 Williams, Ward D., Janesville, Wis.
 Wilson, H. Clay, Springfield, Ill.
 Wilson, Samuel F., Neoga, Ill.
 Witwer, C. S., Joliet, Ill.
 Wood, Benson, Effingham, Ill.
 Wylie, S. M., Paxton, Ill.
 Yates, Richard, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Zimmerman, George P., Birmingham,
 Ala.
 Zipf, Oscar R., Freeport, Ill.

Honorary members	8
Resident members	794
Non-resident members	181
Total	983

HISTORY OF THE MARQUETTE CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

BETTER KNOWN AS THE ORIGINAL MCKINLEY CLUB—ROLL
OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

The strength of a political party lies in the buttresses and bulwarks erected along the firing line by its adherents. The Republican party is particularly fortified in this respect. In Chicago the name of the Marquette Club towers aloft as a fortress and beacon light of Republican faith. The Marquette Club, which has its palatial home at Dearborn avenue and Maple street, in the heart of North Side Republican life and influence, and which bears upon its rolls the names of more than seven hundred Republicans who form the esprit d' corps of the local organization, is truly a household word as well as a battle cry for Republican hosts in Illinois. Since its organization seventeen years ago the Marquette has been a potent factor and a living voice in every political campaign in city, county, state and country. In 1886 a number of leading Republicans of Chicago held a meeting for the purpose of effecting a club organization. As a result of the first informal conference, a charter was drawn and articles of incorporation obtained by George V. Lauman, Samuel E. Magill, Charles U. Gordon, Will S. Hussander and Charles C. Colby, setting forth that the object of the club "is for the advancement of the science of political economy, the promotion of friendly and social relations among the members thereof, and to exert such influence and render such service as it can in behalf of good government and to promote the growth and spread of Republican principles."

Since the day of its birth the Marquette Club has exercised a healthy and inspiring influence in local, state and national politics. Its first officers were: George V. Lauman, president; F. W. C. Hayes and Samuel E. Magill, vice presidents; Charles U. Gordon, secretary, and W. S. Gilbert, treasurer. In 1887 Newton Wyeth was elected president, but in 1888 George V.

Lauman was returned to the office. Alexander H. Revell was president in 1889, and John S. Runnells in 1890. Elwyn B. Gould succeeded in 1891, and Leroy T. Steward in 1892. In 1893 Arthur H. Chetlain became president, and was followed in 1894 by Charles U. Gordon, by Elden C. DeWitt in 1895 and 1896, by Edward G. Pauling in 1897 and 1898, and by Herman B. Wickersham in 1899.

During these years the official roster of the Marquette Club has contained the names of many men who have become prominent in national, state and local politics. Among these are Judge Theodore Brentano, Postmaster Charles U. Gordon, Lincoln Park Commissioners Lloyd J. Smith and H. B. Wickersham, Mayor Hempstead Washburne, Representative David H. Revell, Mayor John M. Roach, Senator George D. Anthony, Sheriff Canute R. Matson, Congressman George E. Foss, Assessor William T. Ball, Alderman John M. Harlan, Member Board of Tax Review F. W. Upham, and scores of others, while the roll includes such men as Congressman H. S. Boutell, Sanitary Board President Wm. Boldenweek, former Congressman George E. Adams, H. H. Kohlsaatt, Gen. George R. Peck and Judge N. C. Sears.

The Marquette Club has ever been in the forefront upon questions involving good citizenship and honest and economical administration of municipal and state affairs. In 1894 the club took a leading part in the detection and punishment of violators of the state election laws. This was when the "dummy ballot" and "little joker" was being used with such impunity as to make local elections a farce. The Marquette Club made such a vigorous fight that several leaders of the ballot-box gang were convicted and others driven out of the state. Upon questions relating to revenue reform, civil service, municipal franchises, and kindred issues the club has established a lasting record in its fight in behalf of the rights of the people. Its annual banquets, which have more than once been graced by the Chief Executive of the country, are affairs of national importance and never fail to attract public attention. During the fall festival and peace jubilee held in Chicago in October, 1898—1899, the Marquette Club was host to President McKinley and performed its part to the satisfaction of the public. Its fame is country-wide and its influence grows greater with each succeeding year.

MARQUETTE CLUB.

OFFICERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.

President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Herman B. Wickersham
First Vice-President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Henry T. Smith
Second Vice-President,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abel A. Putnam
Secretary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feno E. Smith
Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	John A. Ahern

DIRECTORS.

Edwin F. Heywood,	John W. Kennedy,	William F. Zibell,
F. J. Lange,	James McNally,	T. G. Corlett.

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE.

James P. Whedon,	Clarence J. Porter,	Paul W. Linebarger,
Fred Whitfield,	Judson F. Going,	Carl L. Barnes,
Charles Catlin,	Leonard Goodwin,	Wm. R. Rennacker.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Abel A. Putnam,	John W. Kennedy,	E. G. Pauling.
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HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Edwin F. Heywood,	C. J. Dorrance,	C. Hynson.
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ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Homer A. Drake,	S. Tomaso,	H. L. Wing,
M. J. Stevenson,		W. L. Bush.

BANQUET COMMITTEE.

E. C. DeWitt,	Lloyd J. Smith,	L. W. Noyes,
J. H. Johnson,	Charles Catlin,	James P. Whedon,
Fred W. Upham,	Abel A. Putnam,	F. J. Tueker.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

T. G. Corlett,	J. H. Johnson,	F. O. Kettering,
H. A. Ritter,		R. C. Campbell.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

James McNally,	E. F. Delano,	E. A. Shepler,
W. G. Bentley,		J. M. Strasburg,

ART COMMITTEE.

William F. Zibell,	B. B. Morse,	Justis Chancellor,
Edwin S. Hartwell,	R. E. Areher,	George Miller,
W. W. Vernon,	A. B. Hush,	Zero Marx.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

F. J. Lange,	W. G. Weil,	E. L. Canfield,
I. B. Crissman,		A. N. Charles.

MARQUETTE CLUB RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Adams, Elmer H.	Butler, Walter	Dupee, G. W.
Adams, George E.	Campbell, R. C.	Durand, H. Z.
Adams, H. C.	Campbell, James B.	Durante, Oscar
Ahern, J. H.	Canfield, E. L.	Eastman, Sidney C.
Allen, R. A.	Cannon, T. H.	Elliott, W. S.
Allerton, Samuel W.	Carpenter, L. T.	Ely, Dr. C. F.
Anderson, A. E.	Carroll, Dr. J. M.	Englehard, G. P.
Anderson, C. K.	Catlin, Chas.	Eschenburg, H. A.
Ansell, C. F.	Chancellor, Justus	Fairbanks, G. O.
Archer, R. E.	Channon, H.	Fellows, Lee
Arney, John J.	Channon, James H.	Field, R. I.
Arnold, Harry L.	Charles, A. N.	Fishburn, E. H.
Arntzen, B. E.	Chetlain, Judge A. H.	Fishburn, R. E.
Ascher, Martin	Chott, Q. J.	Fisher, Dr. John
Bacon, Dr. D. C.	Chytraus, Judge A.	Fisher, T. H.
Baker, George P.	Clark, George M.	Flannery, D. F.
Baldwin, R. R.	Clark, Richard H.	Flannery, J. L.
Bancroft, E. A.	Clarke, Dr. W. G.	Fletcher, Wm. Meade
Barber, Hiram	Coddington, A. O.	Foell, Chas. M.
Barbour, J. J.	Cody, Hope Reed	Foley, John B.
Bardwell, H. J.	Coe, A. L.	Foltz, Fritz
Barnes, Dr. Carl L.	Collins, Alfred C.	Foote, Delavan S.
Barrett, E. E.	Collins, Chas. H.	Forch, Jno. L.
Baum, Dr. W. L.	Collins, John G.	Ford, Shelly B.
Baur, Jacob	Colton, S. K.	Forsythe, F. W.
Beck, Dr. Carl	Combs, H. J.	Foss, Geo. Edmund
Beckerman, W. H.	Comstock, L. K.	Foster, Sam
Beebe, W. H.	Cook, Jas. A.	Frankhauser, E. I.
Beek, G. N.	Cook, J. L.	Frisbee, Geo. L.
Beek, Wm. G.	Copeland, Wm. M.	Frost, A. C.
Beitler, H. C.	Corbin, C. Dana	Fuller, H. M.
Belfield, Dr. W. T.	Corbin, W. S.	Furst, Edw. A.
Benson, C. L.	Corlett, Dr. T. G.	Gansbergen, F. H.
Bentley, Col. W. G.	Courter, L. M.	Gardiner, H. M.
Bentz, Richard R.	Coyne, F. E.	Geer, Ira J.
Bergerson, C.	Crafts, M. B.	Gelderman, W. M.
Berriman, M. W.	Crissman, Dr. I. B.	Gilbert, Chas. C.
Bevington, E. L.	Cross, M. J.	Giles, Wm. A.
Bigelow, E. A.	Crow, L. W.	Going, Judson F.
Biggs, E. A.	Curtis, John H.	Good, Dr. Robert
Birge, W. J.	Davenney, W. L.	Goodman, Leonard
Bishop, S. H.	Davis, H. J.	Gordon, C. U.
Blachford, C. H.	Davis, M. R.	Gordon, John L.
Black, M. C.	Dawes, Chas. G.	Gormully, R. P.
Blake, F. K.	DeCamp, H. C.	Gould, Irving L.
Bodman, A. C.	Dellano, E. F.	Grant, W. A.
Boldenweck, Wm.	Denney, Dr. J. A.	Gray, W. H.
Boutell, H. S.	Denslow, M. S.	Gregory, M. S.
Bower, Robert A.	DeWeese, T. A.	Greory, P. G.
Boyle, John P.	DeWitt, Elden C.	Gross, Jacob
Brace, Wm.	Dick, A. B.	Gross, S. E.
Bradley, Philip B.	Dickinson, John W.	Gross, W. H.
Brayton, Chas. I.	Dickinson, W. Wm.	Glasser, Wendell
Bredt, John M.	Dickson, Samuel M.	Hagerty, Thos. A.
Brentano, Judge Theo.	Dobyns, Fletcher	Haight, Dr. Allen T.
Breuer, Adam	Dolan, John J.	Hall, Dr. Alfred M.
Brooks, J. C.	Dorrance, C. J.	Halle, E. G.
Brundage, E. J.	Doughty, C. M.	Hambleton, C. J.
Bull, Arthur	Douglas, J. H.	Hamburgher, E. C.
Burns, P. C.	Douglas, Geo. L.	Hamilton, R. A.
Burras, Chas. H.	Drake, Dr. Homer A.	Hamlin, Frank
Bush, W. L.	Draper, L. V.	Hamlin, H. J.
Busse, F. A.	Dunham, J. S.	Harlan, Jno. Maynard

Harpel, Chas. J.
 Hart, E. O.
 Hartman, E. F. L.
 Hartwell, E. S.
 Hasberg, Jno. W.
 Haynes, T. C.
 Hebel, Oscar
 Hecht, Ernst
 Heinemann, Wm. C.
 Helm, S. H.
 Hempstead, Geo. C.
 Henry, Jno. M.
 Herring, Robt. H.
 Heyman, A. H.
 Heywood, E. F. Sr.
 Heywood, E. F. Jr.
 Heywood, J. P.
 Hirschl, Andrew J.
 Hoffbauer, Wm.
 Hoglund, Chas. H.
 Holdom, Jesse
 Holstad, S. H.
 Horn, Adie B.
 Howard, Robt. T.
 Howland, H. A.
 Hume, J. H.
 Humphrey, Wirt
 Humphrey, Arthur
 Hunter, Percival
 Huntinghouser, R. G.
 Hush, A. B.
 Hynson, Cromie
 Jacobs, J. Frank
 Jaffray, R. M.
 Jaques, Frank F.
 Jaques, Wm. W.
 Jenney, Geo. H.
 Johnson, John H.
 Johnson, W. F.
 Johnson, W. H.
 Johnson, W. H.
 Jones, C. A.
 Keator, Theron P.
 Kelley, Thos. H.
 Kemp, Archibald
 Kendall, E. B.
 Kennedy, John W.
 Kerr, Robert G.
 Kershaw, Dr. Bert H.
 Kettering, F. O.
 Kepler, J. W.
 Kimbark, S. D.
 King, Dr. C. B.
 Knapp, Kemper K.
 Knauss, Jno. A.
 Kohlsaas, H. H.
 Koller, Frank
 Lamson, Wm. A.
 Lange, Fred J.
 Lapham, D. A.
 Lapham, Marshall
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 Leman, Henry W.
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 Lewis, Marion G.
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 Linebarger, Paul W.
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 Lundahl, J.
 Mabie, C. E.
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 Marx, Zero, M. D.
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 Miller, Thos. E.
 Miller, A. P.
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 Norcross, F. F.
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 Nutt, Dr. W. Frederic
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 Olendorf, C. W.
 Olson, Harry
 Olson, N. F.
 Olson, O. C. S.
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 Parkinson, R. H.
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 Porter, H. J.
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 Raymond, S. B.
 Redington, W. H.
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 Rotsted, Wm.
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 Runnels, John S.

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 Schaeffer, A. J.
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 Schmitt, Frank P. Jr.
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 Stevens, P. D.
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 Strong, E. B.
 Strong, J. H.
 Stroude, C. A.
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 Sundell, C. F.
 Swannell, Wm.
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 Taylor, L. D.
 Taylor, S. G.
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 Truax, Chas.
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 Upham, R. A.

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 Vinnedge, M. A.
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 Wisler, Geo. E.
 Wisler, Henry M.
 Wittstein, A. H.
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 E.
 Wood, N. E.
 Woods, Geo. H.
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 Roosevelt, Hon. Theodore, Governor of New York.

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FRONT RANK VIEW OF THE FAMOUS COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN MARCHING CLUB.

HISTORY OF THE COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN MARCHING CLUB.

HEADQUARTERS GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL—OFFICE
ROOM 44-126 WASHINGTON ST.

The Cook County Republican Marching Club during its six years of existence has succeeded in excelling all other organizations of its kind, not alone in the historic state of Illinois, but any state west of New York.

The trip which the club made while still in its infancy, to the memorable national convention at St. Louis in 1896, was its first advent in national politics. The fine appearance made on that occasion by such a grand body of well drilled men, caused such wide spread praise and comment that it was heralded broadcast by correspondents as the finest organization of its kind that ever visited St. Louis, on similar occasions. It set the pace for the state and national committee by holding three large meetings en route to St. Louis at Decatur, Taylorville and Litchfield, a lesson in campaign work which was subsequently adopted by both the national and state committees. During the recent campaign it was exceedingly active, appearing in the monster Sound Money parade Chicago Day, and escorting the present Governor, John R. Tanner, during his campaign to De Kalb, where it was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, and its members were the guests of Col. Isaac Elwood.

The inauguration of Governor John R. Tanner at Springfield witnessed the first appearance in years of a Cook County Republican organization in a body to do honor to the incoming chief magistrate. The appearance of the Cook County Republican Marching Club on the streets of Springfield was the signal for long and loud applause, and its participation in the inaugural ceremonies was a source of pleasure to the Governor, and the citizens' committee in charge expressed their extreme gratification at the club's appearance.

The magnificent pageant, during the Peace Jubilee in this city in October, 1898, was the occasion of much comment on account of the appearance of the marching club. With over five hundred men in line in full uniform, it was an inspiration to Republicans, and helped materially, with subsequent turnouts of the club during the campaign, to bring victory to the party at the polls in November.

The club was organized at the Great Northern Hotel, January 19, 1894. The objects of which are to maintain a well-drilled body of men to march at the request of the central Republican organization, and to act as an escort to conventions, and to prominent Republicans who visit this city, as well as participating in inaugural parades of the state and nation.

Any Republican possessing the necessary qualifications may become an active member of the club, providing he is a resident of Cook County.

The club is entirely free from factions and its constitution prohibits its endorsing anyone for elective office until he shall have first been formally nominated by a regular Republican convention.

The club in its short career has made for itself a record unexcelled by any similar organization in the history of Illinois politics. The annual picnic and ball which the club gives, has long since become recognized as great events each year. The club had the pleasure of escorting President-elect William McKinley, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Col. Evans, of Tennessee, and Senator Mason.

The Cook County Republican Marching Club extended invitations to other Republican organizations to join in with them in the parade on fall festival day Oct. 9, 1899. The club on that day turned out fourteen hundred men in full dress uniform, among whom were many of the leading Republicans of Cook County. It required three bands of music to supply the Cook County Republican long line of marchers on that occasion with national airs. It is almost needless to state that the club carried off the laurels of this memorable parade.

The officers of the club to whom belong a great deal of credit are as follows: E. M. Craig, President; F. G. Ewald, Fred A. Busse and George Berz, Vice-Presidents; Capt. W. F. Knoch,

Marshall; W. T. Turner, Secretary; A. W. Joice, Financial Secretary; E. H. Taylor, Treasurer and R. B. Longstaff, Sergeant at arms. Directors are Harry G. Hall, Chairman; Henry Spears, Joseph H. Huhn, J. B. Lagario, John Lude, Thomas J. McNichols, E. T. Johnson, H. Schroeder, S. P. Brannan, E. J. McCarthy, F. A. Brokoski, W. W. Maxwell, Henry G. Schulte, W. F. Knoch and Frank Sack.

The club has a membership of over five hundred in good standing, whose names can be found in the following list :

Ackerly, A. A.	Bolls, Jacob.	Chaffee, F. W.
Andrews, C. W.	Busse, Wm.	Cleveland, W. R.
Algar, Wm. G.	Browne, T. J.	Coulter, G. W.
Alsip, W. H.	Bach, A. A.	Condon, F.
Anthony, Geo. D.	Baron, A. J.	Currens, Frank
Arial, Isaac.	Berz, Otto.	Cavanaugh, Thos. J.
Anderson, Alfred	Bellairs, Jno.	Cannon, J. C.
Arentz, A. C.	Berz, Geo.	Clettenberg, B. F.
Albrecht, Geo.	Bolton, Bert.	Cooke, Wm. J.
Arnold, W. P.	Burke, J. H.	Corcoran, James F.
Allen, Geo. Q.	Brabrook, W. T.	Cobb, A. M.
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Beck, J. P.	Bollinger, J. A.	Coffman, G. A.
Boggano, J. P.	Brooks, L. B.	Christian, F. E.
Brackett, F. C.	Bidwell, Jos. E.	Corcoran, E. J.
Ball, Christ.	Barley, James.	Chadwick, O. L.
Booze, W. E.	Brannan, S. P.	Chochol, Fred.
Bassi, Jos.	Brand, W. R.	Compoundu, L.
Bushfies, F. P.	Brown, Dr. B.	Christianson, A. C.
Bessick, Geo. H.	Bordreau, F. W.	Conway, M. J.
Bossi, Wm. F.	Bonherding, A.	Catlin, Charles
Brookman, M.	Bougham, A. B.	Cope, I. C.
Bowman, Wm. H.	Bassett, Dr. Geo. R.	Coon, M. J.
Berkes, G.	Blythe, Thos.	Costello, John.
Beil, Jos.	Braden, Jos. C.	Carr, A. J.
Bird, S.	Bauer, John.	Chadwick, H.
Berry, C. S.	Craig, E. M.	Davonst, G.
Baldwin, C. W.	Colsor, R. K.	Davis, Thomas
Beach, Wm.	Cowan, E. J.	Doonan, Wm.
Barron, Paul	Carney, J. H.	De Thiers, A.
Busse, F. A.	Curtis, C. E.	Davis, J. P.
Birkenstadt, S. J.	Cohrs, D. F.	Delue, Al.
Bertrand, S.	Connelly, J. J.	Dunne, L. A.
Berry, D. J.	Calder, A. J.	Dreyfuss, L.
Brokoski, F. A.	Campbell, J. B.	Dreifus, E. A.
Bierbaun, W. J.	Campbell, J. Q.	Davies, W. T.
Bozziano, Ily.	Cavanaugh, J. P.	Dornbos, S. K.
Bialk, E.	Conlon, J. B.	Davies, S. J.
Boeber, A. C.	Callaghan, E. J.	Dougal, John

Dennison, A. A.
 Dwyer, E. J.
 Dunworth, M. J.
 Domber, C. E.
 Deal, H. M.
 Davids, Wm. J.
 Doolan, John
 Dusenberry, W. P.
 Dost, Jos.
 Ewald, F. G.
 Ernschaw, Chas.
 Enricht, Louis
 Eller, Morris
 Eberlein, Chas.
 Elbe, Geo. E.
 Erskine, F. D.
 Eisfeldt, Wm.
 Eden, W. J.
 Fouke, C. C.
 Freud, S. B.
 Fuller, L. B.
 Fox, August
 Fee, F. I.
 Fellbrick, W. F.
 Frederick, F.
 Fosdick, C. M.
 Farwell, H. C.
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 Freeman, T. T.
 Farnsworth, T. D.
 Fullenweider, J. A.
 Franklin, A. E.
 Flint, E. M.
 Foerster, J. T.
 Findling, Abe
 Free, James H.
 Fisher, Chas.
 Fisher, E. E.
 French, James T.
 Freas, F. L.
 Foster, Geo. H.
 Fleming, J. A.
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 Gainty, J. F.
 Gleason, F. P.
 Guthrie, Wm.
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 Gunther, F. E.
 Gardner, F. V.
 Goble, A. H.
 Glenn, W. C.
 Goldman, S.

Garner, F. V.
 Gould, R. J.
 Goodman, W. E.
 Garrett, M. A.
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 Glade, Albert
 Goodwin, Jno.
 Goebel, Frank
 Gorinson, Alfred
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 Gurney, C. G.
 Goodman, H.
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 Hyde, Chas.
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 Henry, W. J.
 Huhn, J. H.
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 Hoffbauer, John A.
 Hirsch, Nate
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 Hawkinson, J. S.
 Hoffman, John
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 Hill, L. M.
 Hickman, Chas.
 Hall, Jos. G.
 Hammond, R. W.
 Henes, Chas.
 Hofhern, Peter
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 House, P. D.
 Irwin, Jas. C.
 Immenhausen, W.
 Junkin, E. A.

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 Jones, D. W.
 Johnson, E. T.
 Jansen, Chas.
 Johnson, C. C.
 Jones, C. J.
 Jensen, James
 Jackson, Chas. H.
 Joice, A. W.
 Knight, O. B.
 King, S. W.
 Knoch, W. F.
 Kimball, G.
 Kerr, Geo.
 Kelly, M. E.
 Kush, Adolph
 Keister, Julius
 Kemel, J. F.
 Kleintzen, J. W.
 Kulp, L. Jr.
 Kelly, Harry
 Kingsley, Wm.
 Kehoe, John J.
 Korf, John
 Kay, W. P.
 Keillander, John
 Kilpatrick, Wm.
 Kieten, Chas.
 Kageman, C. F.
 Kelly, John M.
 Kindt, W. J.
 Le Gros, B. C.
 Lude, Jno.
 Longton, W.
 Laramie, F. B.
 Longstaff, R. B.
 Levison, A.
 Lee, E. E.
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 Loveday, H. W.
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 Lamonte, O. W.
 Lampert, E. E.
 Lundin, F. S.
 Lundis, G. W.
 Lagario, Jno. B.
 Latas, Geo. A.
 Lamson, M. W.
 Leitts, Malcom
 Lyons, John M.
 Lemmon, S. W.
 Lundstrom, E.

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 Murphy, J. D.
 Misenheimer, H. K.
 Murphy, G. J.
 Mainworm, Wm.
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 Miltimore, Guy
 Metzger, A.
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 Mason, Geo.
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 Magerstadt, F. J.
 Miller, Thos. W.
 Maskell, J. W.
 Mahoney, J. J.
 Mamer, Christopher
 Moan, Frank
 McComb, Wm.
 Murphy, D. F.
 McNichols, H. J.
 Morrison, J. J.
 Mattison, Chas.
 Meyers, H. B.
 Miller, A. W.
 Mahon, A. G.
 Murphy, M. J.
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 Nohe, A. W.
 Ostiuso, O.
 O'Meara, James
 Olson, Ole
 O'Connell, John J.
 Oldam, Harry
 Ost, Frederick
 Oliu, Oscar C.
 Olson, A. J.
 Oppman, O. E.
 Olsen, L. E.
 Ormsbey, Dr. A. W.
 Pasarella, J.
 Phelps, R. C.
 Perry, James
 Peck, Z. C.
 Pollock, A.
 Porter, C. J.
 Pavlicek, C. B.
 Probst, P. W.
 Porter, John A.
 Pease, Wm. H.
 Patton, H. D.
 Puetz, Christian
 Peters, Chas. W.
 Park, O. E.
 Pelkus, H. L.
 Petrie, Michael
 Poltgether, F. H.
 Preston, Edw.
 Porter, Thos. W.
 Probst, C. W.
 Porter, F. A.
 Preis, Wm
 Pease, James
 Quitman, Dr. E. L.
 Reppetto, L.
 Redeiski, Paul
 Riley, M. J.
 Roberts, O. W.
 Rosenheim, E.
 Righeimer, J. C.
 Reese, Otto
 Richards, J. R.
 Rieger, Samuel
 Richards, H. H.
 Racey, E. C.

Raymond, S. B.
 Reidy, Garrett J.
 Reynolds, M.
 Reilly, E. S.
 Redieski, Wm.
 Rooney, Thos. F.
 Reed, Isaac J.
 Ryberg, A. J.
 Ruteshauser, Emil
 Rossu, Daniel
 Rumzel, R. F.
 Reuse, W. C.
 Rennaker, A. M.
 Rich, James
 Shaw, F. C.
 Strassheim, C.
 Strook, Chas. L.
 Smith, F. J.
 Salamon, P.
 Schmitd, John J.
 Schocky, M. E.
 Swazey, L. M.
 Sprague, T. A.
 Stonier T. H.
 Smith, John J.
 Schroeder, W. E.
 Schumacher, J.
 Spears, Henry
 Stevens, D. O.
 Sherman, G. M.
 Shannon, M. F.
 Schulte, H. G.
 Seiter, Geo. B.
 Schmidt, Fred
 Seebeck, D.
 Stockmeyer, S.
 Stewart, W. T.
 Stolte, A. F.
 Selig, C. R.
 Sanders, H. F.
 Schubert, F. E.
 Smith, W. A.
 Sheppard, J. A.
 Scott, J. A.
 Schroeder, H.
 Smejkal, J. A.
 Sennott, T. W.
 Stewart, R. R.
 Sitts, L. D.
 Stewart, G.
 Schwartz, Henry
 Simon, Robert M.

Schiller, Aug.
Sack, Frank
Sheridan, James
Sullivan, Jos.
Sullivan, Wm. H.
Sherman, R. E.
Schaefer, F. H.
Suter, G. B.
Turner, W. T.
Timke, Al.
Tuber, Carl
Taber, J. E.
Taylor, E. H.
Umbdenstock, M.
Ulitz, U. S.
Vogelsang, John
Vreeland, A.
Van Cleve, J. R. B.

Vallette, E. C.
Vegino, E.
Voigt, H.
Vanderslice, W. J.
Wheeler, C. D.
Woods, F. M.
Webber, N. J.
Williams, A. F.
Waldman, S.
Wadsworth, F. A.
Warder, J. B.
Wagner, John
Walz, Ed.
Winheim, R. C.
Wallen, L. W.
Walton, C. G.
Weisbrod, John
Wilson, James J.

Watson, A. H.
Wyman, H. W.
Weinberg, M.
Ward, Hugh
Weaver, B. E.
Woods, Geo. H.
Wallis, Wm. H.
Williams, E. J.
Wilson, Chas. H.
Wallin, J. G.
Wright, C. T.
Waldron, Thos.
Wainright, Wm.
Wharton, W.
Warnecke, C. G.
Wolf, Max L.
Zimmerman, M.

JOHN M. SMYTH.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL
COMMITTEE—WHO AS CAMPAIGN MANAGER
HAS NEVER KNOWN DEFEAT.

There is not a member of the Republican party in Cook County around whose name more luster is entwined than that of John M. Smyth, the man who as campaign manager of that grand old party in Cook County has never known defeat.

The announcement that John M. Smyth has assumed the leadership in a campaign, is sufficient to enthuse every Republican worker in Cook County, and to the candidates on the ticket it seems equivalent to success. The superior ability which Mr. Smyth possesses in this respect has more than once resulted in snatching victory from the jaws of defeat.

Mr. Smyth is not in any sense of the word a politician. He never even aspires to be a "boss," and yet if any man in the Republican party in Cook County has won that right he is the man. In politics he is a master mind—the quiet man who works—and the one to whom much honor and credit is due for the success of the Republican party in Illinois.

Mr. Smyth's mammoth furniture house on the West Side demands so much of his attention, as also his various other extensive business interests, that it is only with considerable reluctance that he yields to the repeated calls of his party to manage its campaigns.

Coincident with the growth and prosperity of Chicago, came the prosperity of John M. Smyth, and his name has long since become a household word throughout the city.

The familiar and famous "Town Market" of John M. Smyth & Co., is a grand monument to his fine qualities as member of the commercial world of a great city. His strictly honorable business methods, and his kind and generous treatment of the poor, and needy, has won for him a place in the hearts of the people of Chicago not soon to be forgotten.

But there were other demands for the talents of a man whose broad mind and successful policies have done so much for the people. He was sought and soon recognized as a wise counsel and possessor of rare ability as an organizer; he answered the appeals of his party, and in many stormy and hard fought battles led his columns to victory.

Mr. Smyth is not in politics for gain, but purely for party success. He never sought public office, but the office has often sought him. He served his party as alderman from the old 9th ward, now the 18th, from 1878 to 1882, where he made a record which reflected credit on himself and the party that elected him. It was shown by his course in the city council that as an official, he was not serving his party alone, but the best interests of the whole people of Chicago. He also served twice as presidential elector, and could have had the nomination for mayor at various times, when the nomination was equivalent to election, but Mr. Smyth preferred to remain an humble citizen looking after his immense business interests, therefore devoting much of his time to the comforts and happiness of his wife and family of whom he is exceedingly proud.

John M. Smyth was born on the ocean near the banks of New Foundland, July 6, 1843, while his parents were on their way to the United States from their native country (Ireland); his father was Michael K., and his mother was Bridget (McDonnel) Smyth. The family first settled at Quebec, but later removed to Montreal in which city they lived for five years. They came to Chicago in 1848, and settled on the North Side, here John M. Smyth spent his boyhood's happy days. Michael K. Smyth, the father of the subject of this sketch was a surveyor, and in the old days when parts of Chicago were being mapped out by the trustees Mr. Michael K. Smyth surveyed lands for that noted pioneer and real estate owner William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago. Mr. Smyth was at one time offered what was known as the Erie Square block of land between Kinzie and Michigan, Market and Franklin streets. He refused to accept same because it would take over a year's labor to level the high bank which was upon it. The property is worth \$500,000, or more, to-day.

Here we return again to the subject of this sketch, John M. Smyth, and find him attending the old renowned Kinzie public

school, where he received a good sound business education. When only fifteen years of age he started to learn the typographic art, in the composing room of a daily newspaper, which he soon gave up to accept a position as clerk in the counting room. He embarked in business for himself in 1867, and opened a furniture store at 92 West Madison St. This was the start of the business which has since grown to such immense proportions, and has made the name of its proprietor a household word in every part of the city. To accommodate his rapidly increasing business he moved his establishment in 1880, to its present location where he greatly enlarged and extended the operations of his business. This immense store was destroyed by fire in April, 1891. Mr. Smyth immediately re-built on the same site completing the great structure and occupying same by November 1st, of the same year. This is considered the largest house-furnishing establishment in the United States, and covers eleven acres of floor space, which is known as the famous "Town Market" of John M. Smyth & Co.

It would require more space than it is intended this book will contain to do justice to the subject of this sketch in his many years of arduous labors in upbuilding this mammoth furniture house.

Mr. John M. Smyth is a member of the Union League, Ashland, and Illinois Clubs, and in political campaigns his superior judgment and wise counsel renders him almost indispensable as a leader of the Republican party in Cook County.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM LORIMER.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN LEADER WHO CONTROLS HIS PARTY
AND REDUCED POLITICS TO A SCIENCE.

Consistent in public life with his career as a private citizen, Congressman William Lorimer has proven his claim to the support which has been given him since he entered the political arena, in which so many tombstones mark the death of ambitious young men.

Success in political life means more than the attainment of office. It means more than the gratification of a desire to win laurels so greatly coveted by a competitor. It means the application of the principles on which he bases his claims for public confidence. It means an effort to assist by all honorable means those whom he represents, in all their claims for just and equal rights as guaranteed by the constitution.

Mr. Lorimer came to Chicago in his boyhood, and when he was old enough to begin to watch his own interests, put his hands to the paint brush and afterwards to the hard task of a laborer at the Armour Packing Company. He came from a good Scotch family, and was born in England in 1861.

Mr. Lorimer worked his way up from the paint shop and the packing house to the position of street car conductor. By his honesty, his persistence, his energy and his unfaltering ambition he went forward. He made many friends and first showed his shrewdness in politics when he nominated and elected John A. Cook as Alderman from the Seventh Ward, and did this in the face of a Democratic majority of 1,500 to 1,800. His ability as a political adviser then became prominent.

He afterwards moved to the Tenth Ward where he also became a political leader and adviser, and he has to his credit the nomination and election of more West Town Assessors than any man on the West Side.

His indomitable will and energy, however, were destined to

achieve still greater successes for him. He was a man of the people. His principles were to distribute the greatest good to those who deserved and needed help. He became interested in the laboring classes. He took up their fights and their struggles against oppression. He espoused the eight hour labor law.

Could a man like this fail to achieve the distinction that must inevitably come to those who merit it?

He received the nomination and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress. His services reflected more credit on him than any other young member of Congress. He became prominent among the nation's lawmakers, as an advocate of a class of people who needed a champion. Labor recognized his work and gave him encouragement. There were giants against him. Corporation- and trusts stood in his pathway, but undaunted he never faltered and won in his great fight for the working man.

Mr. Lorimer was returned to Congress in 1896, and for his services to his constituents and to the Republican party and to his country, he was again nominated and elected in 1898.

Congressman Lorimer, was the originator of the unequalled Republican organization which exists in Cook County to-day and which is complete in every detail, from the Republican County Central Committee down to the ward and precinct organizations.

Mr. Lorimer, was Chairman of the Cook County Republican Central Committee in 1895. In 1892, he broke the unit rule at Minneapolis, and was an ardent supporter of the beloved statesman, James G. Blaine. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention that nominated President McKinley in 1896, and in 1897, was a possibility for the United States Senate.

His career in congress has proven a surprise and source of gratification to his many friends and constituents. Mr. Lorimer is recognized at Washington as the most able and influential man that ever represented Cook County in Congress.

Here is presented a unique record, and behind the man who has achieved the distinction which has fallen on Mr. Lorimer, there must be worth and merit; such honors cannot be won in any other way. Not only this but there is a future, the possibilities of which cannot be predicted, for a man who in his thirty-seventh year has gone from the humbler position of a laborer to that of a representative in Congress for three successive terms, of one of the grandest commonwealths in the United States.

HON. CHARLES S. DENEEN.

THE FEARLESS STATES ATTORNEY WHOSE RECORD IS
UNEQUALED.

A TERROR TO CRIMINALS.

In the galaxy of political stars and legal lights, in the state of Illinois there is not a name around which clusters more promise and prominence than that of Charles S. Deneen, the young and brilliant States Attorney of Cook County.

There are few young men in the West who are better equipped intellectually than Mr. Deneen. He has shown more fine ability, genius and talent in the office of States Attorney than any man who has ever held that position. His intelligence illuminates and brightens the Records of Cook County courts like a beacon light on a dreary and foggy shore.

His legal ability has been displayed in so many instances that he is now regarded by the bench and the bar as one of the coming powers in the profession, and in the political world.

Just in the prime of life, he stands before a bright and promising future. He has only passed thirty-five years, but in that time has attained a fame which few men acquire in a lifetime.

Mr. Deneen has long been a power in politics. He was a member of the legislature in 1893, and was appointed attorney for the sanitary district in 1895, which position he resigned in 1896 to accept the higher and more responsible position of States Attorney for which he was nominated by the Cook County Republican convention and elected by a tremendous majority over his opponent. Mr. Deneen has since discharged the enormous duties of that office with distinction and credit to himself and honor to the Republican party.

The following is a summary of the work done by States Attorney Charles S. Deneen and staff during the year 1899: Number of cases on docket, 6,911. Number of cases disposed of, 4,278. Total number of convictions, 3,117. Total number of acquittals, 219. Defendants found not guilty by the court,

150. Number of cases nolloed, 93. Cases nolloed by request of prosecuting witnesses, 45. Stricken off with leave to reinstate defendants being convicted in other cases, 447. Stricken off with leave to reinstate, 207.

The record as shown above of the amount of business done by States Attorney Charles S. Deneen and his assistants during the past year, by far excels all other records made by any previous states attorney, and in some instances we find it has more than doubled the work done under previous administrations in any one year.

Nights and Sundays, when other elective officers of Cook County are enjoying the comforts of life, Charles S. Deneen can be found at his office, buried deep into legal documents, looking after the safety and welfare of the people of Cook County.

Charles S. Deneen is the son of Prof. S. H. Deneen who held the Chair of Latin and Ancient History in McKendree College at Lebanon, Ills., for thirty years. The son graduated from that college in 1882. He came to Chicago in 1885, and his career since then has been one of continued success at the bar and in the political field. His opinions and advice on political matters are considered so valuable that he is always consulted by his party leaders in all campaigns.

It can be very truthfully said of Mr. Deneen that he has made an unequalled record as States Attorney; the very mention of his name alone brings terror to the hearts of all classes of criminals and wrong doers, from the confidence man down to the murderer and hold-up man, and even the jury briber.

Right here, in connection with jury bribing investigations, exposure and prosecution, Mr. Deneen has rendered to the common people and the public in general (corporations excepted) the most valuable services ever rendered by a States Attorney.

The jury bribing investigation prosecuted by States Attorney Deneen has made it possible for the poor to obtain justice in the courts of Cook County, as well as the rich.

This one act alone, which has already done untold good for the public in general, has endeared Mr. Deneen to the hearts of every honest, liberty-loving, fair-minded, just-thinking citizen of the entire state of Illinois.

For Mr. Deneen, we predict the brightest future of any man of his age residing within the limits of this great state.

HON. ROBERT M. SIMON.

RECORDER OF DEEDS OF COOK COUNTY, WHOSE OFFICIAL
RECORD HAS BEEN APPROVED
BY THE PUBLIC.

THE MUCH VALUED SECRETARY OF THE
REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL
COMMITTEE.

Hon. Robert M. Simon, the present recorder of deeds of Cook County, who was elected to that important office by a tremendous majority in 1896, has given more universal satisfaction in the discharge of his duties than any recorder that ever preceded him.

The seal of public approval has been placed upon his administration almost from the day he took the oath of office.

The early political official training which Mr. Simon received in the various departments of Cook County, from messenger boy up to chief clerk to the county clerk, and other elective offices which he held, no doubt largely tended to make him thoroughly competent to fill any elective office within the gift of Cook County, outside the judicial bench, to which no doubt he will not aspire as he is not a law student.

Mr. Simon was born in Chicago, on the North Side, February 17, 1866. His father was Simon Simon, and his mother Anne Elizabeth (Meyers) Simon. The parents of Robert M. Simon, the subject of this sketch, are both of good old German stock, and came to Chicago in 1847, where they continued to reside, and commanded the highest respect and esteem of this community.

Robert M. Simon received his early education in the public schools of Lake View, and graduated from the Lake View high school in the class of 1883. After leaving school Mr. Simon obtained a position as messenger boy with Sheriff Hanchett, and

from this humble position was promoted by grade on his ability through nearly all the departments of the county building up to that of chief clerk to the county clerk, which position he held up to 1896, at which time he was elected recorder of Cook County.

In 1894 Mr. Robert M. Simon was elected collector of Lake View by the largest plurality ever received by a Republican candidate for that office. In 1896 he received the Republican nomination for recorder of deeds of Cook County, and this nomination was largely due to his good political record and his high standing in the community, and when the ballots were counted it was discovered that no mistake was made by placing his name on the ticket, as he only ran a few thousand votes behind McKinley and finished fourth from the top in that memorable election in Cook County.

The manner in which he has ever since conducted that important office has met with the approval of the general public, and serves as a source of gratification to his friends and the Republican party in general.

From the earliest history of the human family, it has been the ambition of mankind to acquire land. Once acquired and a home established, the true man will naturally fight to the last to protect it. Among all the laws of this or any other civilized country where a good government exists, those relating to matters of realty have ever been the most carefully provided, and the laws in regard to the recording of papers, which affect land are the most important in the statutes for the reason that all such instruments must be recorded to make them legal.

The different classes of instruments this department has to deal with embraces bills of sale, tax deeds, warrantee deeds, trust claim deeds, trust deeds, releases, mortgages, chattel mortgages, charters and voluntary assignments. The Recorder's office by reason of the generally accepted value of realty is beyond doubt the most important department in Cook County, and under the present Recorder Mr. R. M. Simon is the most complete and ably conducted of any such institution in the United States.

Mr. Simon is secretary of the Republican County Central Committee and a valued member of that body. The grand and almost unequalled Republican organization which exists throughout Cook County to-day owes much of its success and existence to Mr. Robert M. Simon.

He is a member of the executive committee, and but few members of that body labor harder to accomplish success for his party during campaigns than he does.

Mr. Simon is a man of unerring judgment and a citizen whose social radiance has never been darkened by the cloud of condemnation. He was one of the founders of the Ravenswood Historical Society and Public Library and has been identified in similar encouragement of other worthy public enterprises.

His friends have reason for pardonable pride in the achievements of a man like Robert M. Simon, whose personal worth is a source of congratulation to the Republican party in particular and the tax payers of Cook County in general.

Mr. Simon was married to Miss Nellie Frances Peperly, who is a lady of high culture. They reside at 2561 N. Ashland avenue.

HON. JAMES PEASE.

FORMER SHERIFF OF COOK COUNTY—WHO RETIRED FROM
OFFICE, RETAINING HIS POPULARITY AND POWER
IN THE RANKS OF HIS PARTY.

Hon. James Pease is one of the few men that ever retired from the office, as Sheriff of Cook County, with the highest respect of the general public, who can still be referred to with pride as a power in the inner political circles of his party.

For many years the office of Sheriff of Cook County has been referred to by politicians and newspaper men as a political grave yard.

Probably to James Pease, more than any other man that served Cook County in that capacity, belongs the credit of elevating the office of sheriff to a higher political and business standard.

While tombstones mark the political graves of many an ex-sheriff of Cook County, yet a living monument is being erected to the memory of Ex-Sheriff James Pease, who has been for years, and is to-day, a power in the ranks of the great Republican organization of Cook County.

Mr. Pease was born on a farm at Wilmot, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, July 12, 1851. His father, Anson Pease, who originally came from New York State, settled in Wisconsin in 1835. He was a highly respected citizen of Kenosha County, where he served as member of the school board of that township for a number of years.

Mr. James Pease, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and left home at the tender age of ten years, which was shortly after the death of his mother. Arriving in Chicago in 1865, he secured employment with a leading wholesale flour house, and through diligent perseverance rose to the position of bookkeeper, which position he held up to 1871.

When the memorable fire broke out in 1871, it resulted in double disaster to Mr. Pease (namely), the destruction of his home, as well as the devastation of the flour mills where he was employed. Consequently the great fire left Mr. Pease both homeless and thrown out of employment.

Being compelled to make the best of the situation, Mr. Pease had to cast aside his bookkeeper's clothes and put on a pair of overalls, and during the re-building of Chicago, obtained a position as painter. Being endowed with the indomitable determination to succeed, he soon became proprietor of a large paint shop in this city, which business he continued to operate up to 1878.

Mr. Pease was a member of the school board of Lake View for four years, and assessor of said town for nine years. He received the Republican nomination for sheriff in 1894, and was elected by a tremendous majority.

During his administration as sheriff, Mr. Pease gave universal satisfaction to the public in general, as well as the Republican party, which tends very largely to his popularity in Republican circles to-day, in which party he has long been a power not alone on the North Side where he resides, but throughout Cook County.

The office of Sheriff of Cook County was created in 1831, and James Kenzie was the first Sheriff. James Forbes succeeded him in 1832. He was succeeded by Silas W. Sherman, in 1834, who served two terms. Then came Isaac R. Gavin in 1838; in 1840, Ashbel Steele; in 1842, Samuel J. Lowe; in 1846 and 1848, Isaac Cook; in 1850, William L. Church; in 1852, Cyrus P. Bradley; in 1854, James Andrews, who (died in 1855); 1855 James S. Beach; 1856, John L. Wilson; 1858, John Gray; 1860, A. C. Hessing; 1862, David Hammond; 1864, J. L. Beveridge; 1870, Ben Cleaves; 1872, J. M. Bradley; 1874, Francis Agnew; 1876, Charles Keni; 1878, John Hoffman; 1880, O. L. Mann; 1882, Seth F. Hanchett; 1886, C. R. Matson; 1890, James H. Gilbert; then came the administration of James Pease, the subject of this sketch, who served from 1894 to 1898, and was succeeded by Sheriff Magerstadt in 1898.

The records of the Sheriff's office show that during all these years from 1831, down to 1894, the affairs of that office were never so efficiently administered in every detail and resulted in

such general satisfaction to the public, as they were under Sheriff Pease.

Mr. Pease resides at 3212 Dover Street with his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Teresa Houlihan, a lady of high culture. Her father and brother gave up their lives in defense of the stars and stripes in the civil war.

The grand Republican organization of Cook County, owes much of its past and present greatness to James Pease.

HON. THOMAS NEVIN JAMIESON.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEEMAN WHO HAS
LONG BEEN A POWER IN THE POLITICS OF HIS PARTY—
CLERK OF THE APPELLATE COURT—FIRST
DISTRICT.

Thomas Nevin Jamieson, Clerk of the Appellate Court, First District, Chicago, was born in Durham, County of Gray, Province of Ontario, Canada, February 29, 1848, of Scotch parents. He received a good education in the famous schools of Ontario, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a druggist. At the age of eighteen he came to Chicago, his ambition being for a larger field. In 1870 he embarked in the drug business on his own account, and ever since has been identified with the drug business in this city. For three years he was President of the Retail Drug Association of Chicago, and for five years was President of the State Board of Pharmacy. Notwithstanding the prominence he has attained in politics he still retains his drug stores. He was City Sealer under Mayor Washburn, and later was Superintendent of Public Service of Cook County for two years. Dr. Jamieson is happily married, and has two sons and two daughters.

Dr. Jamieson early identified himself with the Republican party, and being endowed with a natural genius for political organization and management, he soon came to the front among the political leaders of that organization, and his skill, sagacity and good judgment soon became recognized. He was Secretary of the Republican State Committee during the campaign of 1888 when "Private Joe" Fifer was elected Governor of Illinois, and was the principal manager of the campaign which made James H. Gilbert Sheriff of Cook County; also of the campaign which resulted in the election of Hempstead Washburn, as Mayor of Chicago. During the Washburn administration Dr. Jamieson was entrusted with the distribution of the offices, and exerted an

important influence on the general policy of the administration. In the election of 1894 which resulted in such notable triumph of his party, Dr. Jamieson exerted a powerful influence. He was Chairman of the State Committee in 1896, which he resigned to accept the position of National Republican Committeeman for Illinois. In this capacity he was frequently called into counsel with Chairman Hanna, of the National Committee, and was one of the most prominent figures in the political world during the fierce battle between the Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. Jamieson was nominated by the Republicans for Clerk of the Appellate Court, First District, and after a splendid campaign was elected by a tremendous majority. He received 218,853 votes to 153,272 for Thomas G. McElligott, fusion, his opponent.

It is generally admitted that Dr. Jamieson possesses a master mind in the science of politics. He has been modest in seeking office for himself, but has bestowed political honors with a liberal hand upon others.

The creation of the present powerful Republican organization of Cook County to-day is largely a part of his work.

The personality of Mr. Jamieson is that of a modern Chesterfield—a pleasing compound of polished manners and honest business methods, tempered with a remarkable strength in executive ability, and a keen, prophetic eye quick to catch the shadows of coming events. It is the character that impresses men with favor, a parallel of the characteristics which kept James G. Blaine in such close touch with the American multitudes.

Mr. Jamieson is true to his political friends and not over hateful to his enemies. His word is his bond, and it is probably this one thing more than anything else that has endeared him to the hearts of the Republican workers of Cook County.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—BETTER KNOWN
AS THE PRESENT DAY ABE. LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

The fathers' of the Republican party have been aligned by political historians with the history of Illinois. From the prairies of the "Land of Illini" came the men who gave to the land between the seas the parity of freedom to all men. These were Lincoln, Trumbull, Cullom, Washburne, Grant and Logan, and a host of their comrades in political arms who gave to the nation that great motto, "No nation can exist half slave and half free." When the turbulent waves of national conscience cast upon the Western prairies such men as Lincoln and Cullom there came with them the salvage of shipwrecked national honor. They took that salvage and from it constituted a free republic. Lincoln died as a martyr to the faith and Cullom became the Peter of the Church of Liberty founded by the great commoner, Abraham Lincoln. Like Lincoln, he was a son of the people, by the people and for the people, and in that God-given creed he remains to-day, when even newer members would strike down the faith of the fathers. In Shelby Moore Cullom is left the inspiration and the Western spartanism that made of Lincoln's epoch a national Illiad. Cullom was, in that time of evolution of American conscience, comrade and adviser of that man who sits to-day upon the people's throne of thrones—the people's Lincoln. And Senator Cullom holds his tenure in the hearts of the American people, as well as in the hearts of the people of Illinois, not only on account of his inherent integrity as a citizen and servant of his people, but because he stood by those who fought the battles of the liberty loving people of America in the times which tried men's souls.

And out of all this storm of struggle and fame of success, Shelby M. Cullom has come like one untouched by flame and uncontaminated by the spoils of victory. Through all the years of

service to his state and people, scandal has passed him by and wealth has turned its favor from his door. Like Lincoln, plain in features and in speech, Senator Cullom belongs at the fireside of American commoners, and there he sits beyond the pale of political rancor or partisan criticism. That he looks like Abraham Lincoln and talks like the first people's President is not a matter of wonder or a text for criticism. The channels of the lives of Lincoln and of Cullom ran in strange similar grooves. They came from that old stock which first found abiding place in the land discovered and won in blood and faith of Boone. Then they came to the "Land of Illini" to cover a greater domain for the habitation of freemen. And then when Lincoln laid down his life for that which to-day has become the apotheosis of liberty Cullom became the apostle of the gospel of liberty.

No wonder he looks like Lincoln and thinks like Lincoln and talks as Lincoln did when in plain but incandescent words he told the world that the government of men must rest upon the people, be inspired by the people and run in the interests of the people.

Of Shelby Moore Cullom, there can be little written of what his merits deserve in these brief pages beyond the chronology of his life and public services, and these are part and parcel of the history of the state and federal republic. He was born November 22, 1829, in Monticello, Wayne County, Kentucky. His father, Richard Northcroft Cullom, and his mother, Elizabeth Coffey Cullom, removed to Illinois the following year, and settled in Tazewell County. His father was a farmer, but took an earnest interest in the issues of the day and twice represented the Whig party in the General Assembly. The son was a typical farmer boy and developed magnificent traits of mind and body in the school of industry and early Illinois environments.

In 1853 he entered the office of Stuart & Edwards at Springfield and began the study of law. Here it was he first met Abraham Lincoln and became impressed with those cardinal principles of American politics which in after years formed the crucial test of the integrity of the republic.

The advancement of the young lawyer, Cullom, can best be told in brief form. In 1855 he was admitted to the Illinois bar and in 1855 he was elected City Attorney of Springfield, at a time when the bar of that city numbered such men as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen T. Logan, Benjamin S. Edwards, James C.

Conkling, John A. McClelland, John T. Stuart and others. With these men he held his own place, and in 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly, by the new Republican party, of which organization with Lincoln and others he had become a part-founder and member coming at the same time into the undying friendship of Joseph Medill, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, who held both Lincoln and Cullom in especial favor. At this time Mr. Cullom was one of Mr. Lincoln's strongest supporters for the United States Senatorship in 1858, Mr. Lincoln's opponent being Stephen A. Douglas. In 1860 Mr. Cullom was re-elected to the legislature by a majority of 62 votes, although Sangamon County gave Douglas a majority for President. The legislature being in control of the Republicans elected Mr. Cullom speaker. He was the youngest man upon whom the honor had ever been conferred, yet he acquitted himself with such dignity that higher honors awaited him. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a commissioner to pass upon army accounts. His associates on the board were Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Dana, of New York, and in this position he performed most valuable service to the government. In 1864 Mr. Cullom was nominated and elected to Congress, receiving 1,785 majority in a district hitherto Democratic by an overwhelming number. During his first session he took a prominent part in congressional debates and introduced the first bill intended to abolish polygamy in Utah. He was re-elected in 1866 and again in 1868. In 1870 he was defeated for re-nomination, as a result of which the Republicans lost the district. In 1872 Mr. Cullom was again returned to the legislature and once more elected speaker. In 1874 he was again re-elected, although the opposition prevented his re-election as speaker.

Then came a demand for a man for Governor and Shelby M. Cullom was chosen as the Republican leader on the State ticket in 1876. He was elected by an overwhelming majority and was inaugurated in January, 1877. Such was his wise and economical administration of state affairs that in 1880 he was re-nominated without opposition and re-elected, Mr. Cullom being the only living man to succeed himself as Governor of Illinois, although two attempts have since been made by incumbents of that office without avail. Governor Cullom's popularity was such, how-

ever, that in 1883, when the term of United States Senator David Davis expired, Governor Cullom was elected to succeed him, Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton filling out the unexpired gubernatorial term. Senator Cullom was re-elected in 1889 and again in 1895, while so far not a single note of opposition is heard against his return to the same honored position in 1901.

During the sixteen years of Senator Cullom's official services in the upper house of Congress his acts have become prominent chapters in the history of American legislation. The interstate commerce law is the result of Senator Cullom's untiring championship of that measure which forms the most important feature of federal legislation upon matters relating to internal transportation and to which his name is indissolubly linked.

When the Hawaii Islands became a part of the American republic by treaty, Senator Cullom was appointed chairman of a commission to investigate the conditions in the new acquisitions and draft a code for their government. He spent several months in the islands and has now pending a bill in Congress for their government. His labors in behalf of Illinois are better written in the history of the state. That history can best be written after he has joined the silent old guard, and there is universal hope that the day may be long deferred.

Eight years in the legislature, in four of which he served as speaker; six years in the lower house of Congress; six years as Governor and seventeen years as United States Senator, Shelby M. Cullom is easily first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

HON. WILLIAM E. MASON.

THE FEARLESS, ABLE, LIBERTY-LOVING UNITED STATES SENATOR—
AN ENTHUSIASTIC ADVOCATE OF SOUND
REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD INVESTIGATING
COMMITTEE.

Hon. William E. Mason, was elected to the high office as United States Senator in 1887, the contest being the hottest ever known to have taken place at Springfield.

Mr. Mason was born in the village of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 7th of July, 1850. His parents were Lewis J. and Nancy (Winslow) Mason. His father, at the time of William's birth, was engaged in the mercantile business.

In 1858 the family moved to Bentonsport, Ia., and lived there until the death of the father in 1865. Here the boyhood happy days of William E. Mason were spent, and here the brilliant statesman's ideas first developed. When his father died William was then only fifteen years of age, and was practically thrown upon his own resources to battle with the world. He had received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Franklinville, and later at Bentonsport. He had also studied two years at Birmingham College, and was making fair progress in the way of a liberal education when called upon to make his own way in the world.

This shouldering of responsibilities of life soon developed in the boy a self-reliance and strength of purpose which have been distinguished characteristics of the man. He began life by teaching school and developed himself alternately by teaching and studying until 1868. During the next two years he taught in the public schools of Des Moines, Ia. He then began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Thos. F. Wethrow, who was soon after appointed general solicitor of the Chicago,

Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and moved to Chicago. The subject of this sketch accompanied him and remained in his office one year, and then became a student in the office of John N. Jewett, where he finished his preparation for admission to the bar. For several years he remained in the office of his distinguished preceptor, leaving only to form a partnership with Judge M. R. M. Wallace in 1877.

He soon became known as a good lawyer and safe counsellor, and especially as an able and eloquent advocate.

Upon separating from Judge Wallace he became the senior member of the firm of Mason & Ennis, with which he is still identified.

Mr. Mason has always been a staunch Republican, and as his record will show, an enthusiastic and effective worker in the interest of his party. He was elected member of the Illinois Legislature before he became thirty years of age, and in 1882 was elected State Senator. In both he was conspicuous for his ability, his devotion to the interests of constituency, his good judgment in consideration of proposed legislation, and attention to business at all times soon won favor for him in the ranks of his party.

In 1888 he was selected by the Republicans, chiefly on account of his ability, to make the race for Congress in the Third district, and although the district was a Democratic stronghold, Mr. Mason was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Mason represented the Third district in Congress for two terms, and through his untiring efforts many improvements for the old Chicago post-office, as well as the river and harbor improvements, were passed. His record in Congress can be pointed to with pride, both by himself and the Republican party.

Mr. Mason was engaged as general counsel for the Illinois Central during the years of the memorable lake front litigation, and it was through his efforts that the matter was at last straightened out and the city became owner of the lake front park.

Early in 1897 William E. Mason entered the campaign for United States Senator, which was one of the hardest contested campaigns ever conducted at Springfield, and it may be said that he won a great victory over his competitors, whose powerful influence Mr. Mason overcome, though the odds were largely against him.

Upon entering on his duties as United States Senator Mr. Mason became an enthusiastic advocate of the freedom of Cuba. The Cubans, as well as all American lovers of liberty, fully appreciate the untiring efforts of Mr. Mason in this direction.

The valuable services rendered by him as chairman of the pure food investigating committee of the United States Senate has attracted the attention of all classes throughout this broad land. Mr. Mason sincerely hopes to secure the passage of a national pure food law upon his report to the Senate on his return to Washington.

This will undoubtedly become the most popular bill ever introduced at Washington, as it affects the stomach of every individual in the United States.

Among the representative men of Chicago whose position is due solely to their own efforts none deserves more honorable mention than United States Senator William E. Mason.

In 1873 Mr. Mason was married to Miss Edith Julia White, of Des Moines, Ia., and they have a happy and very interesting family.



HON. ZINA R. CARTER.

Who was the Republican Mayoral Standard Bearer in 1899.

HON. ZINA R. CARTER.

THE GRAND REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARER IN THE MAYORAL
CONTEST OF 1899—HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
RECORD DEFIED THE CONCENTRATED
BATTERIES OF OPPOSITION.

HE CONDUCTED AN UNEQUALED CAMPAIGN IN THE
HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Hon. Zina R. Carter who was unanimously chosen as Republican standard bearer in the Mayoral contest in the spring of 1899, is one of the most thoroughly honorable clean cut men in the city of Chicago, and although he suffered defeat which is a sad misfortune to the tax payers and citizens of Chicago in general, yet the very worst that can be said of him is that he was a victim of cruel circumstances. For it is a well-known fact that his public and private records defied the concentrated batteries of the opposition, as well as the almost unanimous press of Chicago.

Mr. Zina R. Carter was born on a farm in Jefferson County, New York, some fifty-two years ago. His father died when he was only nine years of age, leaving a widow and four children of whom Zina R. was the eldest; at a very tender age he worked on the farm during the summer months, and attended the district school during the winter months.

Mr. Carter was so inspired by patriotism while still under age, that he enlisted in the army during the civil war. His mother appealed to the officers to refuse the enlistment on the grounds that he was much under the required age, which was done after considerable persuasion. Zina R. Carter accompanied his mother back to the farm, which he continued to cultivate up to the spring of 1864, at which time he hired out as a sailor and served before the mast on a sailing vessel on the lakes. At

the close of that season he visited Illinois, and being enchanted by the possibilities of the fertile prairie soil, he at once returned to New York and persuaded the rest of the family to move with him to this state.

The family settled on a farm in Dupage County, and for several years Mr. Z. R. Carter labored hard cultivating said farm.

Being convinced that the city offered him a much wider field and greater opportunities, he moved to Chicago in 1871, and that same year bought a half interest in a retail grocery store at Polk and Halsted streets. Shortly afterward he bought out his partner's interest, and after disposing of the grocery store, he started in the flour and feed business at 16th street and Newberry ave. Under his careful management the business rapidly increased, until it became one of the largest and most successful wholesale flour and feed concerns in the entire city.

Mr. Zina R. Carter represented the Tenth Ward in the City Council for several years; during which time he made a splendid record his vote being always recorded in the interest of the city of Chicago, and in every instance against questionable measures which came before that body during the many years which he served in the City Council.

He resigned from the City Council to accept a place on the drainage board to which office he was elected some three years ago, where he showed fine executive ability in this connection, by his untiring efforts to complete the great American waterway. He has served on several important committees and as chairman of the finance committee in that body. Mr. Zina R. Carter served as President of the Board of Trade for one term, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the public in general. Mr. Carter while a member of the Board of Trade for years has never been in any sense a speculator. He has dealt in actual commodities only.

In the spring of 1899, Zina R. Carter received the unanimous nomination for Mayor of Chicago in the Republican convention, and the people of Chicago will have cause to regret for years to come that he was not elected, as the interest of the city of Chicago stands foremost in the heart of that broad minded splendid type of American Citizen.

Under the existing circumstances he conducted the grandest campaign ever conducted by any mayoral candidate in this city.

The Democrats together with almost the united press of Chicago, failed to even find one spot of dishonor in his public or private record, during the entire campaign.

Mr. Carter received 107,000 votes and no one can doubt the fact that under ordinary circumstances and equal issues Mr. Carter would have run far ahead of his opponent.

The minds of the people of Chicago were poisoned against Charles T. Yerkes at that time, and every paper in Chicago except one kept telling the people every issue that Carter Harrison was the only man that prevented Yerkes from converting all the streets of Chicago and other property to his own private use, when it was a fact that Harrison never done more to prevent Yerkes from obtaining the franchise than to make the statement that he would eat his fedora hat if the franchise was obtained.

The Republican members of the City Council killed the measure in committee, and Harrison knew well that this would be done when he made the hat statement. Nevertheless almost the united press of Chicago deceived the people by misrepresentations which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Zina R. Carter one of the best candidates Chicago ever had for mayor.

Mr. Zina R. Carter has been honored several times by his party, and each time the office came to him unsolicited. It is not at all unreasonable to predict that Mr. Carter will yet do even greater honor to the Republican party, than the party has ever done him. We predict a bright political future awaits Mr. Zina R. Carter.



JAMES H. GILBERT.

Who made a splendid record as Sheriff of Cook County from 1890 to 1894.

HON. JAMES H. GILBERT.

WHOSE RECORD IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE IS AN OPEN BOOK
—ONE OF THE FEW MEN TO WHOM THE POWERFUL
REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION OWES MUCH
OF ITS GREATNESS.

Hon. James H. Gilbert, whose record in public and private life will serve as a grand monument erected to himself and the great Republican party of Illinois, for generations to come, on the open pages of the book of honor.

To Mr. Gilbert the Republican party owes much for the splendid precinct organization in existence in Cook County to-day, as he is admittedly one of its earliest founders, and strongest advocates.

Mr. James H. Gilbert, was born on June 30th, 1844, and is of New England and north of Ireland ancestry; he descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His remote ancestors were English, and the first to settle in America was Jonathan Gilbert, who was from Little Edington, Norfolk County, England. He located in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640, becoming a leading citizen and extensive land owner of that state.

The great great grandfather of James H., the subject of this sketch, was Nathaniel Gilbert a native of Middletown, Connecticut, who in 1765 was commissioned Captain of the Militia, and in 1776 was appointed Captain in Colonel Sage's Regiment, which was celebrated for its gallant defense of New Haven.

Benjamin Gilbert, his grandfather, located in New York State in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where he was extensively engaged in the fur business.

Elisha B. Gilbert, the father of James, was engaged in the manufacture of furniture and later became engaged in the lumber business. He removed to Toronto, Canada, at the age of twenty-five years, where he was united in marriage with Jane Harris, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage. She died in 1880 at

the age of 73 years, and the father Elisha, passed away in 1887, at the age of 84.

This brings us down through a long period of the Gilbert family in America, to the subject of this sketch, Mr. James H. Gilbert, who spent the days of his youth and boyhood in his native city Toronto, and after obtaining his elementary education in the private schools of that city, continued his studies in the Upper Canada College, and at the Toronto University. Afterwards turning his attention to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and immediately entered the practice of his profession. He resided in Toronto until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Chicago, and here opened a law office. For several years he continued his labors successfully at the bar, and was also engaged in the real estate business, in partnership with Robert C. Givins, which partnership continued up to 1883.

Mr. Gilbert's careful management of his business enterprises soon brought him success, and of late years he has been connected with a number of the leading financial concerns of this city.

He embarked in the banking business in 1894, and on July the 1st, of the same year was made president of the Garden City Banking and Trust Company.

Mr. Gilbert's business ability is of high order; he possesses the will to resolve and the executive force to control extensive enterprises. His great energy combined with sound judgment and capable management, enables him to carry forward to success many undertakings.

For many years Mr. Gilbert has been an important factor in the politics of Chicago. He has always been a staunch Republican, and a loyal warm advocate of the principles of that party, which at all times stand for prosperity, protection of American industries and the advancement of the nation's progress and welfare. He was elected member of the city council in 1876, known as the Reform Council at a time when the city's finances were in very bad shape, and he fully justified the trust reposed in him, by proving a very valued and efficient member of that body. He acted as mayor pro-tem during the two months absence of Mayor Heath, and in that capacity fulfilled the duties with credit to himself and the citizens in general.

In 1886 Mr. Gilbert was elected Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County, which office he also filled with credit for the term of four years, and in 1890 received the nomination for the high and very important office of Sheriff of Cook County. It was generally conceded even by many Republicans that that was a Democratic year. The late Frank Lawler being at that time the strongest Democrat in Cook County, was pitted against Mr. Gilbert by the Democrats. The campaign conducted by Mr. Gilbert throughout Cook County during that fall, has long since passed into the annals of political history as the greatest campaign, and the grandest victory ever won for Sheriff of Cook County. The Democrats elected all the rest of the ticket except the County Clerk, Sheriff and County Treasurer, and with any other man on the ticket but Mr. Gilbert, they would undoubtedly have captured the sheriff's office also.

Mr. Gilbert's course in every public position that he has filled was the advancement of the best interests of the city and county. The cause of the party and its success lies close to his heart, but no man can say aught against his political methods which are always fair, just, sound and straight forward.

James H. Gilbert has been a member of nearly every executive committee of his party in the county from 1878 to 1894, and has twice served as chairman, during which time his managerial ability and comprehensive grasp of the political situation enabled him to do most effective work for the Republicans.

In 1892 he was delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, and was chosen representative from Illinois to notify President Harrison of his re-nomination and his party owes him even greater honors.

Mr. Gilbert is a valued member of the Union League, and Bankers' Clubs, the National Union, Hamilton Club, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Chicago Athletic, and Washington Park Clubs and a Mason of the highest rank and standing.

Mr. Gilbert was married in 1870 to Miss Ella K. Huntley, daughter of Silas Huntley, and a lady of high culture. They have two children Helen R., and Huntley N.; he resides in the Fourth Ward.



H. H. CARR.

The well known Board of Trade man, better known as the
"Farmers' Friend."

HENRY HERBERT CARR.

A REPUBLICAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE
"FARMER'S FRIEND."

Henry Herbert Carr, who has been a resident of the Fourth Ward for the past twenty years, is one man who contributed very largely towards the formation and completing of the unequalled organizations, which exist in Republican circles of Cook County to-day.

Mr. Carr, from a Republican standpoint, is a student of the old school; and at one time his name was coupled with that of Doc. Jamieson, James H. Gilbert, Martin B. Madden, and several other heavy weights from the South Side.

This combination of political dictators, were amongst the few who advocated and secured the adoption of the grand form of organization, known as the Ward and Precinct Clubs, which exist in Cook County, and which no other city in the United States can equal in the shape of organization, not even barring "Tammany" of New York.

To Mr. Carr belongs more credit for this grand organization, than any other man residing on the South Side, and much of the early day expense attached to the meetings held by the heretofore mentioned "Big Four" from the South Side was defrayed by Mr. H. H. Carr. And while Mr. Carr has heretofore manifested considerable interest in the building up of the grand Republican organization, yet he at no time in the course of his political career, was selfish in his motives, and while it is a conceded fact that he could have any office within the gift of his Ward organization, which has previously attempted to induce him to become their candidate; yet Mr. Carr preferred to devote more of his time and attention to his immense business interests in connection with the Chicago Board of Trade; and modestly declined to accept any office other than that of President of the Ward Club, which he held for a number of years.

In political circles he was at one time a power, and was the first man to induce James H. Gilbert to enter the race for sheriff in 1890. His advice in politics, like that of a business nature, has always been considered sound and thoroughly reliable.

During the Shrievalty Campaign of 1890, Mr. Carr rendered invaluable services, not alone to his friend Mr. Gilbert, but to the entire Republican County ticket. He was later on urged to become a candidate for Sanitary Trustee of Chicago, which he modestly declined, as also did he at various times refused the nomination for Alderman from his Ward. Mr. H. H. Carr is not what may be termed a politician, but a strict business man, in which pursuit he prefers to remain, and devotes only his spare time to the advancement of good sound Republican principles.

The history of the Carr family in the United States would indeed to do them justice fill a larger book than this is intended to be.

The family which were originally of English descent, branched out to Scotland and even Ireland, and distinguished themselves in the battle field as far back as the 11th Century. In Battle Abbey, under William the Conqueror, Benjamin Carr, the great grandfather, by five generations back of H. H. Carr, the subject of this sketch, was born in London, England, August 18, 1592. Cable Carr, his son who was also born in London, December 9, 1616, came to America in 1635, and after holding many honorable offices was appointed Governor of Rhode Island in 1695, which position he continued to hold up to the time of his death.

From this time down to the present day we have a long list of distinguished members of the Carr family.

Captain John Carr, born in Newport, R. I., 1738, fought under Washington in the Battles of Rhode Island, and Trenton Bridge, N. J.

Major James Carr, born in Dover, N. H., in 1748, was also a soldier of the Revolution.

Cable Carr, born in Newport, R. I., 1744, married Margaret Adams, a cousin of John Adams who was the second President of the United States. Mr. Cable Carr was also a soldier of the Revolutionary War and fought at the memorable Battle of Saratoga, in 1777.

Dabney Carr was born in Virginia, October 26, 1743, was probably one of the most illustrious of the Carr family. He

married Martha, a sister of the immortal Jefferson. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, and introduced and had passed a bill of rights which was regarded as an entering wedge to the separation of the Colonies from England. His speech on that occasion was regarded by Thomas Jefferson, as "a masterpiece of patriotic eloquence" on this subject. Mr. Jefferson afterwards wrote, "I well remember the pleasure expressed in the countenance and conversations of the members generally on this debut of Mr. Carr, and the hopes they conceived as well from the talents as the patriotism manifested. But he died two months later, and in him we lost a powerful fellow laborer."

From the date of the Revolutionary War down to the present day, the history of the Carr family in the United States has at no time grown less important, and during the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, several members of the Carr family distinguished themselves as officers and privates in the front rank of many a hard fought battle in defense of the stars and stripes, and many of them even gave up their lives to the cause.

Henry Herbert Carr, the subject of this sketch, was born in Northville, La Salle County, Illinois, June 20, 1844. His father was engaged in the grain and general mercantile business. It was here that Henry H. Carr spent his youthful boyhood happy days, and it was here while in his youth that he first conceived the original idea of consigning shipments of grain and other farm products in which he has for years been successfully engaged.

Mr. H. H. Carr received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen attended a commercial college at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1860.

When the war broke out, though still under age, he tried to obtain the consent of his parents to enlist, but was refused because of his age. The following year, while still only eighteen years of age, he secured the consent of his parents and enlisted in Company H, 105th Regular Illinois Infantry. During his three years service, his regiment was engaged in the campaign of the Army of the Cumberland, and marched through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. The regiment was engaged in nearly all of the battles of the southeast, and for three months was quartered within gunshot of the enemy.

Mr. Carr was with his regiment in Sherman's march to the

sea. He was also at the review at Washington in 1865, from thence to Chicago, where the regiment was mustered out in June, 1865.

After the war he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was engaged in the mercantile and supply business. He returned to Chicago, in the fall of 1866, afterwards moved to Quincy, Ill., where he became engaged in the mercantile business. In 1869 he again returned to Chicago, and took a position with the wholesale firm of Field, Leiter & Co., where he remained only a short time. Mr. Carr afterwards took a position with the old Board of Trade firm of E. F. Pulsifer & Co., in which firm he secured an interest later on. After the great fire he made several trips through the West, combining business with health seeking. In 1877 he engaged in the sheep raising in Texas, and in the following spring returned to Chicago.

In 1884 Mr. Carr became associated with the well-known grain commission house of Norman B. Ream, the latter mentioned retired from the firm in that same year, when the firm of H. H. Carr & Co. was established with N. B. Ream as special partner. After two years Mr. Ream retired from the firm. Thereupon Mr. Carr departed from the old fashioned methods of the trade, and originated the system of direct consignment from the farmers throughout the United States. Mr. H. H. Carr has ever since been known as the original "farmers' friend." He does not speculate in any shape, manner or form, in the markets of the Board, but Mr. Carr receives direct consignments from the farmers, which he personally supervises.



HON. ARTHUR DIXON.

Better known as the former Father of the City Council.

HON. ARTHUR DIXON.

THE PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN TO WHOM CHICAGO OWES MUCH
OF HER GREATNESS.

Arthur Dixon is one of Chicago's most highly respected public spirited citizens, and to him Chicago owes much of her greatness to-day.

To Arthur Dixon we owe our unequaled public library system, and to him we owe the building of sewers by special assessment system, the building and owning of city water-works, the building of viaducts over the deadly railroad crossings, the city's interest upon her public funds, the annexation of suburbs and the extension of the city's fire limits; besides fathering all these measures and securing their adoption, both in the General Assembly and the City Council, he also earnestly advocated, during his latter years in the City Council, that the city own and operate its own gas plant.

During his thirty-eight years of residence in Chicago, twenty-four years were spent by him in the City Council and two in the State Legislature, always legislating in the interest of our rapid growing and ever busy metropolis. He was known throughout the city as the ablest Alderman that ever occupied a seat in the City Council, and was referred to as the "Father of the Aldermen" and "Watch-dog of the City Treasury."

Mr. Dixon's private character is one to be admired, and as a public official, his record stands without a blemish. His life has been devoted to pure motives and manly principles, and through untiring, energetic efforts and honorable business methods, he has risen from the humble walk of life to a high honored position in commercial circles of the great city of Chicago.

Mr. Dixon was born in Ireland and comes of good Scotch-Irish parentage, who were Arthur and Jane (Allen) Dixon. His father was a farmer and country school teacher; he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, having practiced law for a time with considerable success.

When a youth of eighteen Arthur came to the United States to visit some friends in Philadelphia; being attracted by the many opportunities afforded young men in the new world, he concluded to remain in the United States. In 1858 he moved to Pittsburg, where he became engaged in the nursery business. In 1861 he came to Chicago and entered the grocery business on a small scale; his retail grocery being then located on Wells street, now Fifth avenue. His connection with his present business commenced in 1863, and came about in what seemed an accident. In payment of a grocery debt, he was obliged to take a team and wagon, and with this he began a general teaming business at No. 299 Fifth avenue, then South Wells street. From this beginning, prosperity has attended the undertaking, until to-day it is the largest transferring company in the United States. His success is entirely due to close application to business, personal good management and honorable dealings.

In the spring of 1867, Arthur Dixon was first elected Alderman from the Second Ward on the same ticket with Mayor Rice. He was re-elected with increased majorities and sometimes without opposition, up to 1891, when he voluntarily declined to longer remain a member of the City Council.

Besides retiring with an unequaled record, he had the honor of having served longer as a member of the City Council than any other Alderman of Chicago. On June 1, 1891, he was presented by the City Council with resolutions endorsing the official action of Alderman Dixon. These were richly bound, superbly illumined and engraved, and he prizes them, even to-day, as one of his richest treasures.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Chicago, held April 27, 1891, the following preamble and resolutions, indorsing the official actions of Alderman Dixon were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The City Council of the city of Chicago, is about to lose the services of its oldest and best known member, through his voluntary and we hope temporary retirement from the political field of action,

Resolved, That we, the colleagues, some of many years, others of short acquaintance, tender to Alderman Dixon, on this occasion, the expression of our heartiest good wishes for his future, and also the expression of our appreciation of the loss

the council and the city sustains through his withdrawal from our municipal legislature.

Resolved, That we place on record our conviction of his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the cause of the tax-payers and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him; and further, we record the expression of our hope that his zeal, his earnestness and ability may soon be utilized for the public in some new capacity; and be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and is hereby directed to spread this preamble and the resolutions upon the records of the council and to present to Alderman Dixon a suitably engraved copy of the same.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN, Mayor.

JAS. R. B. VANCLEAVE, City Clerk.

The above resolutions are much prized by Mr. Dixon, and it is but little wonder they would, for they are a splendid testimonial of his honesty, integrity and ability as a public official, in which capacity he served for upwards of twenty-six years, having served two years in the State Legislature and twenty-four successive years in the City Council, which breaks all records in the City Council so far, and is more than likely to stand for generations to come.

During the years which Alderman Dixon served in the City Council, he held many important and responsible offices, such as Chairman of the Finance Committee and others too numerous to mention, and in every instance gave entire satisfaction. Being the oldest member, he was usually called to the chair in the absence of the Mayor, and it might be said that he acted at all times in that and other capacities in the interest of the city of Chicago.

In 1874 Mr. Dixon was chosen President of the City Council and was re-elected to that position for six years. He was a recognized leader of the City Council for many years, and as a debater had no equal in that body. He was a practical parliamentarian and authority on anything pertaining to the interpretation of the powers and provisions of the City Charter.

He was appointed by the Mayor one of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the World's Columbian Exposition, and was also one of the committee that was instrumental in arranging and passing the ordinance providing for the loan of

\$5,000,000 for the Exposition. In April, 1892, Mr. Dixon was elected a Director of the World's Columbian Directory and his services and counsels in that capacity were invaluable in the prosecution of that enormous enterprise.

Arthur Dixon has been a member of the Republican Central Committee for more than thirty years, and has frequently served as Chairman of that body. He was elected President of the first Irish Republican organization in Chicago in 1868, and the following year was President of the National Irish Republican Convention, also held in this city. He was also President of the Irish Literary Society of Chicago.

Mr. Dixon represented the First Senatorial District in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and as a member of that body, had charge of measures and rendered services of great value to the city of Chicago. Among the bills introduced by him, which was passed by the Legislature, was one providing for the location of the Chicago Public Library, the Drainage Canal, the one authorizing the mill tax and special assessment. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which nominated Garfield for President. In all his public career, Mr. Dixon has maintained a character above reproach and all his actions at all times have been straightforward, business-like and in the interest of good government.

Mr. Dixon was President of the Hamilton Club from 1894 to 1895, and it was under his management that the club commenced to flourish and increase in membership. The club owes much of its success and existence to-day to its Ex-President, Mr. Dixon. He is also a member of the Union League and Sheridan Clubs. He is Director in the Metropolitan National Bank, the B. & O. and Chicago & Grand Trunk railroads, the Sibley Warehouse, the Consolidated Stone Company and President of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company.

In 1862 Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Ann Carson of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to whom fourteen children have been born, thirteen of whom are living. In the midst of his extremely interesting family and his most estimable wife, Mr. Dixon passes his happiest hours away.

Should his name ever appear upon the council records again, we predict it will be as Mayor of Chicago.



HON. WILLIAM BOLDENWECK.
President of the Great American Waterway.

HON. WILLIAM BOLDENWECK.

PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

UNDER WHOSE SPLENDID MANAGEMENT THE GREAT AMERICAN
WATERWAY WAS OPENED JANUARY 2, 1900.

Mr. William Boldenweck was born at Jettingen, Germany, August 9, 1851. Charles George Boldenweck, his father, was a native of Wustemberg, and was a very competent engineer and extensive contractor. He was employed by King Ludwig, of Bavaria, to personally supervise and construct a canal to connect the rivers Danube and Main. He next built the great tunnel through solid rock on the Obesstanfen railroad, and later was appointed Superintendent of Engineers on the Augsburg Ulen railroad. This responsible position he held until he resigned to come to the United States with his family, which was in 1854. One month after their arrival both parents died of cholera, leaving William Boldenweck, the subject of this sketch, an orphan at the age of three years.

Mr. Boldenweck received his early education at the old Dearborn school, which was located on Madison between Dearborn and State streets. He attended the Dearborn and a private German school until he was twelve years of age, when he took a one year course in Dyrenfurth's Business College, where he learned bookkeeping. He afterwards learned the tinsmith trade, and subsequently took a position as bookkeeper with a tin-hardware and stove firm. Later he became a dry-goods salesman, which position he held up to 1871. He then became connected with his brother, Louis, who was engaged in the cut stone contracting business, where he remained until 1875, at which time he succeeded his brother in the business and formed a partnership with Philip Henne. The firm of Boldenweck & Henne existed up to 1883, at which time it changed to the firm of Boldenweck

& Heldmaier. The latter named firm continued to exist up to 1887, when Mr. Boldenweek retired.

Here the political career of the Hon. William Boldenweek commenced, when he was elected Supervisor of the town of Lake View, in the spring of 1887, and in June of the same year he was elected Mayor of Lake View. He was re-elected Mayor in 1889, which position he held up to the time the city of Lake View became annexed to Chicago, the city of Lake View being at that time the second largest city in the state of Illinois.

The honest, business-like administration of affairs of the city of Lake View, as administered by Mr. Boldenweek, who was its first, last and only Mayor, was in itself sufficient to commend him to his party for a higher office. The nomination in the Republican county convention for Drainage Trustee came to him unsolicited in 1891, which position he has ever since filled with credit to himself and the "Republican party." He was elected President of said Drainage Board in 1897, and again in 1898, the president being selected by a majority vote of the board for a term of one year.

Mr. William Boldenweek is what may be very truthfully termed a self-made man; his success in business was entirely due to hard work, honesty and economy. It might also be said that his success from a political standpoint is entirely due to the honest, fearless, straightforward, business-like administration always rendered by him as a public servant, which he terms himself.

Mr. Boldenweek was a member of the Board of Education from 1891 to 1893, being appointed by Mayor Washburn for a term of three years. He resigned under Mayor Swift to devote his entire time to the sanitary district work.

Mr. William Boldenweek is destined to become a power in the Republican politics of Illinois in the near future.

He resides at 1681 North Halsted street.



PATRICK H. O'DONNELL.

The very able Lawyer and Public Administrator of Cook County.

PATRICK H. O'DONNELL.

THE EMINENT LAWYER, AND FAMOUS REPUBLICAN ORATOR.

AS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF COOK COUNTY HE HAS RESTORED
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO RIGHT-
FUL OWNERS FROM OBSCURITY.

Patrick H. O'Donnell is one of Chicago's most eminent young lawyers, and but few members of that profession commands such high respect of the bench and bar of Illinois as he does. Mr. O'Donnell was known throughout his native state (Indiana), as the famous boy orator of the Republican party, and is even up to this day referred to as a natural born orator. During the memorable national campaign of 1884, he stumped the state of Indiana, together with Ex-President Harrison, in the interest of James G. Blaine, Mr. O'Donnell being at that time only twenty-one years of age.

Patrick H. O'Donnell, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Carroll County, Indiana, in 1863. His father, who was born in Ireland, came to the United States in 1854, and for a time resided in the state of Ohio. He took up a farm in Carroll County, Indiana, in 1860, where the entire O'Donnell family of seven, four girls and three boys, were born. His father being James and mother Bridget (McGlynn) O'Donnell. One of the sons named Charles, is still a resident of Indiana, being engaged in the farming business. The other brother John is assistant in the office of Patrick H., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. O'Donnell received his early education in the public schools of Carroll County, where he afterwards taught school from the age of sixteen to twenty-four.

He subsequently attended the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., where he took a seven years course, and graduated from the law school of said University in 1894.

After returning from Washington he stood examination for admission to the bar, and passed with high honors before the

Supreme Court of this state. Though a resident of Chicago, and a citizen of Illinois, Mr. O'Donnell was tendered the nomination for Congress by the Republicans of his native district in Indiana. This high honor is seldom presented to non-residents of any of our states.

Locating in Chicago in 1894, Mr. O'Donnell began the practice of law in partnership with the brilliant young lawyer, Mr. James T. Brady, and the well-know law firm of O'Donnell & Brady has ever since remained unchanged.

Mr. O'Donnell has taken an active part in politics in his native county in the interest of the Republican party ever since he was sixteen years of age, and in 1884, when he was then only twenty-one, became famous throughout the entire state as a national orator of rare ability.

He was nominated for state senator by the Republicans of said county in 1886, but declined the honor to perfect his law study. Mr. O'Donnell devoted his entire time to the campaign that fall, and carried Carroll County for the Republicans.

This was done with the view to elect Ex-President Harrison United States Senator.

Since that time he has been an active campaigner every year, and rendered very valuable services as an orator throughout the states of Ohio, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, in the presidential campaign of 1888, 1892, and the memorable campaign of 1896, having delivered over 100 speeches in each of the above mentioned states.

Mr. O'Donnell also rendered very valuable services to the Republican organization of Cook County during the fall campaign of 1898, and the spring of 1899. His description of the charge on "San Juan Hill," the gallant victory of Dewey, Schley and Sampson, filled his listeners' hearts with such fighting determination that many of them imagined themselves in the thick of the battle while listening to his splendid orations on the unequalled heroism of American soldiers.

As a campaign orator he has no equal in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Patrick H. O'Donnell was appointed Public Administrator of Cook County by Governor John R. Tanner, April 15, 1897, and since that time much valuable property, real and personal, has been rescued from oblivion or restored to rightful heirs by the public administrator, Mr. P. H. O'Donnell.

The Fortieth General Assembly amended the Act of 1872, in regard to the administration of estates. It is provided by the Act that letters of administration shall be granted upon the goods and chattels of decedent to the surviving husband or wife, or to next of kin to the intestate, or some of them, if they will accept the same, or the court may grant letters of administration to some competent person who may be nominated to the court by either of them, and if none of the persons hereinbefore mentioned applies within sixty days from the death of intestate, the county court may grant administration to the public administrator of the proper county, and the Act further provides that counties having a population of 200,000 or over, it is the duty of the county court to turn over such estate to the public administrator. This includes all cases where the intestate is without a widow, or next of kin or creditors in this state, but leaves property within any county in this state having the required 200,000 population or over. In cases where any contest shall arise between the widow, heirs-at-law, next to kin, or creditors of the intestate in relation to the granting of letters of administration, and it shall appear to the court that the estate is liable to waste, loss or embezzlement, administration to collect shall be granted to the public administrator. The public may rest assured that in the appointment of Mr. Patrick H. O'Donnell to this important trust, Governor Tanner placed it in very safe and competent hands.

Mr. O'Donnell's ability as a criminal lawyer, as well as a trial lawyer is second to none in the city of Chicago to-day. The famous murder case conducted by Messrs. O'Donnell and Brady only a few months ago is fresh in the minds of the public; this was the case of Augusta Styles charged with killing her mother, because she claimed her oldest child was an (illegitimate). This noted case lasted several days, and according to the press of Chicago, was one of the cleverest defended cases tried in the criminal court in years. The closing address of Mr. O'Donnell to the jury which filled every listener's eyes with tears, will never be forgotten by those who heard it, and no doubt remained in the minds of listeners, but it had the desired effect on the jurymen, who after a very short space of time returned with a verdict of not guilty, and discharged. Besides a very bright legal career, we predict for Mr. Patrick H. O'Donnell a great political future.



JAMES C. IRWIN.

The very honorable, honest and thoroughly competent President
of the County Board.

JAMES C. IRWIN.

THE EQUITABLE, HONORABLE AND FEARLESS PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, WHO IS THE
CHIEF GUARDIAN OF THE VARIOUS INSTITU-
TIONS OF COOK COUNTY.

Hon. James C. Irwin, the fearless, honest and thoroughly honorable president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners is one of the ablest and most fairminded men that ever held an elective office in Cook County, and while he is firm and unchangeable in his decisions and rulings in all matters pertaining to protection of the taxpayers interest, yet aside from this, he is one of the most charitable kind-hearted men that ever served as chief guardian of the institutions of Cook County. During his term as president of the county board Mr. Irwin clearly demonstrated his ability and integrity by at all times protecting the expenditure of the public funds.

The enormous duties which devolved upon Mr. Irwin since his election as president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, was even greater than that of any of his predecessors and in many instances may not be thoroughly understood by the public.

When the State Legislature passed the law creating a board of Cook County assessors and board of review, it overlooked the necessity of making provisions for the maintenance of the two boards above referred to, and hence left Cook County to defray the entire expense out of its usual funds. The Board of Assessors and Board of Review together cost Cook County \$278,618.32 during the year 1899. The expense of operating the various towns under the old town assessor system had heretofore, been met by a direct tax. So it can be very plainly seen that the duty of providing this enormous extra expense devolved upon Mr. James C. Irwin, as president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, and the manner in which it was promptly done

by him has met with public approval. The Legislature also neglected to provide the necessary expense for operating the new primary law, which has been provided for by the Commissioners, through Mr. Irwin. All this additional expense necessitated good sound judgment in the curtailing of expenses of other departments under the supervision of the president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners.

The county institutions have all been admirably administered and all of them kept within their appropriations, including the department of supplies, during the year just passed. The county agent's office of which Mr. Irwin is chief guardian, distributed relief to 36,138 families during the year of 1899, for which was expended \$110,000.

Mr. James C. Irwin is the chief guardian of the Cook County Hospital, which is the grandest institution of its kind in the world. The Dunning Institutions, including the hospital for consumptives, the unfortunate insane, the poor orphans, the home for the aged poor, blind and maimed, are also under his supervision, and besides this he is the head fountain of supplies for the poor in time of need.

Mr. Irwin also has supervision of all appropriations for sustenance of the following departments of Cook County: the state's attorney's office, the sheriff's office, county treasurer's office, county clerk's office, coroner's office, board of assessors, board of review, clerks of the various courts of Cook County and the maintenance of the county jail, as well as the Board of Cook County Commissioners. The enormity of the office of president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners can easily be imagined from the above list of institutions which are under his personal supervision.

Mr. James C. Irwin was born in Ireland some forty-four years ago, and came to the United States while still in his teens. On his arrival in this country he immediately came to Chicago, where he has resided ever since. He became engaged in various pursuits of livelihood up to 1887, at which time he branched out into the meat business, and through close application coupled with thoroughly honorable business methods, soon prospered and took high rank in the commercial circles of this city as a sound and prosperous business man. Mr. Irwin's meat markets are located at 5825 State street, and 304, 306 and 308 South Clark

street. He has a very extensive trade among the leading hotels and restaurants of this city, as well as among the retail butcher trade of Chicago.

Mr. Irwin has always been a Republican, he served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee from the Thirty-fourth Ward in 1894, and has taken an active interest in the success of his party candidates for a number of years. He was nominated and elected County Commissioner in 1896, and for faithful services rendered was nominated and elected president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners in 1898, by a tremendous majority, and but little fears are entertained but what he can again succeed himself in November of 1900, if he so desires.

The private and political career of Mr. James C. Irwin is one to be proud of, and serves as a source of gratification to his many friends and admirers as well as the Republican party which honored him with election.



HON. O. N. CARTER.

The very able, fearless and clean cut Judge of the Cook County Court.

HON. ORRIN N. CARTER.

THE IMPARTIAL JURIST OF THE COOK COUNTY COURT.

Hon. Orrin N. Carter, the impartial Judge of the Cook County Court, was his own architect in fortune seeking, and so well did he succeed as the constructural architect of his own successful destiny, that his life history from boyhood up to the present day, is full of lessons to the young men of America.

Judge Carter was born in Jefferson County, New York, January 22, 1854. His father died before he was two years old. His education was begun in New York state, and continued and completed under adverse circumstances in Illinois, where his family removed when he was only ten years old, and located on a farm in Du Page County. Mr. Carter worked on the farm during the spring, summer and fall months, and attended school in winter. In this manner he managed to contribute toward the support of a widowed mother, and the balance of the family, as well as obtaining a fairly good education.

Mr. Carter later on taught school in Grundy County, in order to keep up the payment of his living and educational expenses. A short time before his admission to the bar he was elected county superintendent of schools in that county, which position he held for over two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and continued the practice of his profession at Morris, which is the county seat of Grundy County, up to 1882, when he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Grundy County, a position in which he served with the greatest credit for six years.

In 1888 Judge Carter sought a larger field for his law practice, and in that year came to Chicago, where he continued to practice law for a term of four years, during which time he met with considerable success.

In 1892, when the Sanitary District Board of Chicago needed a lawyer of great ability to assist in the prosecution of its gigantic work, Mr. Carter was chosen attorney for that body,

and performed the duties of that responsible position with admirable tact and success from March of that year, until his resignation in the fall of 1894, after accepting the Republican nomination for County Judge. His election to that office was a triumphant one, which demonstrated not alone his party's strength, but his personal popularity with the public. He was again re-nominated in 1898, and again demonstrated his popularity with the voters of Cook County, by leading his ticket to success by several thousand votes.

Judge Carter's life, private and public, has been an ideal one. The bench and the bar esteem him, and the public approve of his devotion to duty without fear or favor. Mr. Carter is a Republican who lifts his head above party prejudice in judicial life. He stands for purity in politics. He is patient, just and true, and it might be very truthfully said, that Cook County never had a better judge than Orrin N. Carter, whose star of destiny shines very bright for still greater glories in the near future.



HON. W. W. WHEELOCK.

The distinguished Attorney for the Board of Election
Commissioners of Cook County.

HON. W. W. WHEELOCK.

THE VERY ABLE AND EMINENT LAWYER, WHO IS THE PRESENT
IMPARTIAL ATTORNEY FOR THE
ELECTION BOARD.

But few practicing attorneys in Chicago to-day command such high respect of the bench and bar as Mr. W. W. Wheelock.

Mr. Wheelock has held many important positions which demanded high legal ability and talent, in all of which he has given entire and universal satisfaction.

Hon. W. W. Wheelock was born at Felt's Mills, Jefferson County, New York, September 24th, 1864, and came to Chicago in 1887. He was elected secretary of the Garden City Athletic Club and also secretary of the Lincoln Club, of which he was afterwards elected president.

Mr. Wheelock was appointed assistant attorney for the great American waterway, known as the Sanitary District of Chicago, and in this capacity rendered some very valuable decisions, and resigned said position when he was elected member of the State Legislature.

While a member of the Legislature Mr. Wheelock opposed all class legislation, including corporations and trusts, and many of the most valuable laws which appear in our statute books to-day owe their existence to him. At the expiration of his term inducements were held out to him to accept a renomination, which was equivalent to election, but Mr. Wheelock positively declined, preferring to devote his time to the practice of law. He was again appointed assistant attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago, which position he held up to 1894, when he again resigned to accept the position as attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners, which position he has held ever since, and at one time acted as chairman of that body.

In connection with the Board of Election Commissioners Mr. Wheelock has rendered very valuable services to the citizens of

Cook County, and his decisions at all times have been fair and impartial.

While acting as attorney for the Election Board Mr. Wheelock, at various times, was confronted with some of the very best legal talent in the city of Chicago, namely, A. S. Trude, the late ex-Judge Prendergast, and several other heavy weights, who were frequently retained by interested clients to represent them. But it mattered not to Mr. Wheelock what legal talent he had to compete with, as he always held to and never deviated from the letter of the law.

Hon. W. W. Wheelock, though young in years, has displayed more good, sound legal talent than any man of his age practicing at the Chicago bar to-day.

From the important decisions rendered at various times by him it seems as though he would make a model jurist, which it is not at all unlikely he will be soon elevated to.

Mr. Wheelock is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Menoken, Illinois Law and Pistokey Yacht Clubs. He is also a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, and is also a Knight Templar, Mason and Mystic Shriner.

Mr. Wheelock has always been a Republican, and, like the practice of his profession, will not tolerate other than honest, honorable, sound politics. He is a very valuable adviser in the councils of his party, which, no doubt, will honor him with a much more exalted position in the near future than he at present holds.



HON. J. P. MALLETT.
Sanitary Trustee of Chicago.

HON. JAMES P. MALLETTE.

THE VERY ABLE SANITARY TRUSTEE, AND FAMOUS
REAL ESTATE MAN.

Hon. James P. Mallette, the subject of this sketch, has rendered to the people of Chicago invaluable services as trustee of the great American waterway known as the Sanitary District of Chicago. The close attention paid to the prosecution of this enormous undertaking by Mr. Mallette, ever since he was elected member of that body, is indeed deserving of the highest commendation of the citizens of this community.

During the latter years of prosecution of this work, the Board was almost daily confronted with obstacles such as litigations, injunctions and trouble with contractors and various other matters too numerous to mention. It was during all these troublesome and trying times that Mr. Mallette rendered to the Board of Sanitary Trustees, as well as the citizens of Chicago, his most valuable services. Being a man of superior ability and sound judgment, he was able to solve many of the problems which came before that body, and while doing so was ever mindful and economic in the expenditure of the public funds. To Mr. Mallette belongs a great deal of credit for the hasty completion of this great waterway, which is to-day and will for generations to come prove a blessing to Chicago.

In the councils of the Sanitary Board, Mr. Mallette is regarded by his associates as the most valued member of that body, and if he can again be induced to become a candidate in 1900, the public will rally to his assistance as they have found in him a very valuable public servant in the past.

Mr. James P. Mallette was born in St. Louis, Mo., October 17, 1851. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and graduated from the latter mentioned school with high honors. At the age of twenty-two years he came to Chicago, where he has resided ever since. He first became

engaged in the wholesale woodenware business, and later on became engaged in the furniture manufacturing business, the factory being located on Canal street. While in this latter business he first began his operations in real estate. In 1884, he disposed of the furniture business and concluded to give his entire time and attention to real estate. He organized the firm of J. P. Mallette & Company. Associated with him were Mr. R. E. Brownell as a general partner, and Mr. C. B. Eggleston as a special partner. These three comprised the famous and well-known real estate firm of Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell, and were identified with some of the finest subdivisions and resident property in the vicinity of Chicago, two of the most notable subdivisions being Eggleston and Auburn Park. In the two latter mentioned Mr. Mallette and his associates spent over three quarters of a million dollars in street improvements alone, making of both what is considered the handsomest residence districts in or about Chicago.

Owing to the decrease in value of real estate in Chicago, Mr. Mallette has not made any extra effort to push his real estate on the market. Yet he is always open for business in the shape of a sale or trade in the real estate line.

Mr. James P. Mallette has been a lifelong devoted Republican, and for years has rendered very valuable services to his party. In politics, as in a commercial line, he will not for one moment tolerate anything that is not strictly honorable. He clearly demonstrated his popularity when he was elected Sanitary Trustee of Chicago, by running right up in the front rank of his ticket, and leading many of his running mates by several thousand votes.

Mr. Mallette was one of the organizers and for several years served as president of the Home Club at Englewood (a social organization). He is also vestryman of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, of Englewood, and resides with his extremely happy family of six children at Eggleston.



FRANK ORREN LOWDEN.

A talented Lawyer of remarkable ability.

FRANK ORREN LOWDEN.

A TALENTED LAWYER OF REMARKABLE ABILITY.

A REPUBLICAN OF THE PURE
SCHOOL.

Mr. Frank Orren Lowden is recognized by the legal profession and bar, not alone of Chicago but the entire State of Illinois, as a talented lawyer of remarkable ability.

His intimate knowledge of corporation law and his method of handling large corporate interests has made him much sought for as attorney for large chartered concerns.

The career of Mr. Frank Orren Lowden is full of valuable lessons to the young men of America. When only a youth, while assisting his father as a farmer's boy of all work, he made up his mind to become a lawyer, and his determination and spirit in this direction was indeed a true personification of that of Chicago, which finds eloquent expression in the brief declaration, "I will."

Mr. Frank Orren Lowden, the subject of this sketch, comes of very good old Revolutionary stock. His great grandfather, Joshua Lowden, served in the war of 1812, and his grandmother's father, who was John Lummis, served in the Revolutionary war. The mother of the subject of this brief sketch also came of Revolutionary stock on her mother's side of the family.

Mr. Frank Orren Lowden, who is as patriotic as any of his ancestors, was born in Sunrise City, Minnesota, January 26, 1861, his parents being Lorenzo Orren and Nancy Elizabeth (Breg) Lowden. In the fall of 1868 the father of the subject of this sketch removed with his family to Point Pleasant, Hardin County, Iowa.

At the time of his removal to Iowa, Frank Orren Lowden was only seven years of age. During his early youth he attended the common schools in winter, and in the summer months assisted in the cultivation and development of the home farm. At fifteen

he began teaching school in Hardin County. While acting as teacher he prepared himself for college, and in September, 1881, entered the Freshman class of the Iowa State University. He was graduated in June, 1885, as valedictorian of his class.

His college course completed, Mr. Lowden secured a position as teacher of Latin and mathematics in the high school of Burlington, Iowa. Here, during his leisure hours, he engaged in the study of law. In July, 1886, he came to Chicago and entered the law office of Messrs. Dexter, Herrick & Allen. Simultaneously he became a student in the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in July, 1887. He was valedictorian of his law class, and received the first prize for his oration and the first prize for scholarship. He remained with Dexter, Herrick & Allen three years after his graduation from the law school.

In July, 1890, Mr. Lowden entered into partnership with Emery S. Walker. In May, 1892, he became a partner of William B. Keep, and was associated with him until September 1, 1893. From this time he practiced his profession alone until March 1, 1898, when he became a member of the firm of Lowden, Estabrook & Davis. Almost from the outset of his practice he was recognized as a very able lawyer of remarkable ability.

Mr. Lowden is first vice-president of the Hamilton Club and is also a member of the Calumet Club, the Chicago, Union League, Washington Park, Marquette, the Chicago Literary, the Sunset, Saddle and Cycle, Chicago Golf and the Thousand Islands Yacht Clubs.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and belongs to two college fraternities, the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi, and is also a member of the Law Club, of which he served as president for one term, and holds membership in the Chicago, Illinois State and American Bar Associations. He is a trustee of Central Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Lowden was married on the 29th of April, 1896, to Miss Florence Pullman. They have two children.



CHARLES H. ALDRICH.

Ex-Solicitor General, who is a Lawyer of remarkable ability.

HON. CHARLES H. ALDRICH.

FORMER SOLICITOR GENERAL, A POPULAR REPUBLICAN AND A
LAWYER OF FOREMOST RANK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. Charles H. Aldrich is one of the most popular clean cut Republicans in Illinois, and besides this he stands in the front rank of the leading lawyers in the United States.

The career of such a man as former Solicitor General Charles H. Aldrich is full of lessons to the young men of America. His spirit is a personification of that of Chicago, which finds eloquent expression in the brief declaration, "I will." His distinction has been won by the exercise of those admirable qualities of industry and integrity, without which not even the most gifted men may hope for permanent success. He has honored the exalted place to which he has been called, and in so doing has shed luster on the bar of his adopted city.

Mr. Aldrich is remotely of English descent. His father was Hamilton Metcalf, and his mother Harriet (Sherwood) Aldrich, and were natives of Indiana, whither the parents of the former had come from Vermont, and the parents of the latter from New York. The families of Aldrich and Sherwood, from which they descended, had been farmers for generations. The father of Mr. Charles H. Aldrich was a farmer, and it was as a farmer's boy-of-all-work that the Ex-Solicitor General passed the days of his childhood and youth. By the time he was sixteen he had done a good deal of hard work, and had mastered such education as was afforded by the common schools in his neighborhood. At that time his parents removed from La Grange County, Indiana, where he had been born August 26, 1850, to Orlando, Steuben County, Indiana, to secure for their children better educational advantages.

After a course at the Orlando Seminary young Aldrich entered the high school at Coldwater, Michigan, and later at Ann Arbor, to prepare for college, and was graduated at the latter

place in 1871. That year he entered the University of Michigan, classical course, and was graduated therefrom in 1875. His standing in college is attested by many complimentary letters written by the president and members of the faculty of that institution, which has lately conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Before he had been a year out of college Mr. Aldrich began the practice of law at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and soon took high rank at the bar of that state. In 1884 he was urged to become a candidate for the office of Attorney General of Indiana, and though he did not visit a place in the state in the interest of his candidacy, he lacked but few votes of receiving the nomination. This was significant of the fame as a lawyer and the popularity as a citizen which he had attained.

Two years later Mr. Aldrich removed to Chicago, and almost from the outset of his practice here was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar. He first came into national prominence by his connection with the cases of the United States against the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, and his triumph later in the case of the United States against the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which he was opposed by some of the leading counsels of America, gave him added professional eminence.

These achievements led indirectly to his selection as Solicitor General of the United States to succeed Hon. William H. Taft, who had been appointed a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

This office of high responsibility Mr. Aldrich held from March, 1892, to June, 1893. Upon his retirement he resumed his private practice in Chicago, and he has since been engaged in many important cases in these and other courts.

Members of the bar, without dissent, testify to Mr. Aldrich's high standing as a lawyer, and it is a significant fact that he has for several years derived a large income for his services as counsel in important cases.

His intimate knowledge of corporation law and the method of handling large corporate interests has made him much sought for as attorney for large chartered concerns, but he has in all cases declined engagements by the year with such companies

preferring the more independent course of selecting his business.

His efficiency as a lawyer is attributed to several causes. The first is the careful preparation of his cases. To this may be added his careful preparation of himself for every work in hand; his reading in any case always exceeds the limits of the case itself, and his appearance always at the bar of the court ready for any emergency that may arise. Beyond these his great ability as a trial lawyer, for such it is conceded that he has few, if any, superiors at the bar. Beyond and above all combined is his sincerity of purpose, for to him a belief in the justice of his cause is essential, and believing in it thoroughly, he presents it in a manner which is little likely to meet defeat from mere tricksters and triflers with the law.

Mr. Aldrich is popular with the leaders of his profession not only in Chicago, but throughout the United States. He has served as president of the Chicago Law Club, and has served on the board of trustees of the Chicago Law Institute. He served as first vice-president of the Union League Club, and on the political action committee of said club. He is a member of the State and National Bar Associations.

Mr. Aldrich is a devoted Republican of the pure school, he has read widely in science and literature, and gives special attention to all questions involving the happiness and prosperity of the people. He is domestic in his tastes, and finds the greatest happiness at his own fireside. He was married to Miss Helen Roberts, a lady of much personal attractiveness and many accomplishments, to whose sympathy and encouragement he attributes his success in life. They have a family of one son and two daughters.



GEORGE W. DIXON.

The distinguished Lawyer and successful Business Man.

GEORGE W. DIXON.

THE EMINENT YOUNG LAWYER, AND SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS
MAN, WHO COMMANDS THE HIGHEST RESPECT
OF THE LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL
FRATERNITIES OF CHICAGO.

Mr. George W. Dixon is one of the most widely known and highly respected members of the legal profession in Chicago, and in commercial circles ranks very high as a successful business man.

Mr. Dixon was born in Chicago, his parents being Arthur and (Ann Carson) Dixon. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Chicago, where he won the medal prize for scholarship.

He was graduated from the West Division High School with the class of 1885, having completed the course in three years. He then entered the Northwestern University of Evanston, where he was graduated a "Bachelor of Arts" in 1889. He was chosen one of the orators at the commencement exercises, and won much praise for the able manner in which he handled his subject, "Social problems of a great city." He completed the law course in the same institution in the class of 1892, and was elected president of the class which he represented before the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

After graduating Mr. Dixon was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Besides devoting some time to the practice of law, Mr. Dixon is Secretary and Treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, which is the largest firm of its kind in the United States. The immense detail of this tremendous concern would in itself necessitate the entire time of more than the ordinary intelligent man, yet Mr. Dixon seems to handle it with apparent ease, aside from his law business.

The thorough early business training which he received from

his father in connection with this enormous transfer company, has aided young Mr. Dixon, the subject of this sketch, very largely to become the competent and successful business man which he is today.

In the commercial world of this great city, he ranks very high as a thorough business man.

Mr. Dixon is a prominent member of the Hamilton and Union League Clubs, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Chicago Tennis Club.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, and member of the Apollo Commandery Knight Templars. He is a trustee of the Trinity Methodist Church.

While Mr. Dixon is a member of several social and political clubs, yet the one which he refers to with most pride is the "Hamilton Club". He has been connected with that organization from its infancy, and has creditably and successfully filled the offices of secretary, director and chairman of the political action committee, at various times. He has been largely instrumental in placing the club in the pre-eminent position it now occupies.

Mr. Dixon was Chairman of the political action committee during the memorable campaign of 1898, when the Republican party won such a splendid victory in Cook County, and it was while acting in that capacity that he rendered his most valuable services to the club, and the Republican party in general. During that campaign the Hamilton Club done very effective work for the Republican party of Cook County.

He was urged to become a candidate for president of the Hamilton Club at its last election of officers which was held in May. He declined to allow his name to be mentioned up to a few days before election, and when the result was announced he was the first man to move to make the election of his opponent unanimous, which was done. The honorable clean cut campaign which was conducted by Mr. Dixon, has won for him many warm friends in the "Hamilton Club."

Mr. Dixon was chosen secretary of the Peace Jubilee banquet, held at the Auditorium in October, 1898. This was the greatest banquet ever held in Chicago.

For Mr. George W. Dixon, the subject of this sketch, we predict a deservedly bright future.



HON. BERNARD A. ECKHART.

Former President of the Great American Waterway known as the
Sanitary District of Chicago.

HON. BERNARD A. ECKHART.

SANITARY TRUSTEE WHO COMMANDS THE HIGHEST RESPECT
AND MOST IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE
OF THE PUBLIC.

Hon. Bernard A. Eckhart is a man whom, as a private citizen, a business man and public official, Chicago may well be proud. The career of Mr. Eckhart from early boyhood up to the present day is full of valuable lessons to the young men of America. He is an honest, energetic exponent of civic patriotism, always keeping pace with the progress of his home city and ever ready to promote its welfare. He is alert as a public official in protecting the interests of the tax payers. As president of the Drainage Board he made a record that won the unqualified approval of every honest man in Cook County. To Mr. Eckhart's splendid business tact, unimpeachable honesty and economy, is largely due the successful achievement of that great American water way known as the Drainage Canal.

Mr. Eckhart was born in Alsace, France, and was brought to America by his parents when but an infant. They settled on a farm in Vernon County, Wisconsin, and it was here that Mr. Bernard A. Eckhart, the subject of this sketch, spent his youthful happy days, and it was here, while still in his youth, that the bright intellectual brain of this splendid statesman and successful business man developed.

He was educated at a leading educational institution in Milwaukee, from whence he graduated with high honors. His business career began in 1886, when he started out to fight the battles of life, the first position which he obtained being that of a bookkeeper. Subsequently he entered into partnership with the famous flour milling man, Mr. James Swan, and from that time on their enterprise flourished, which soon became and is to-day the largest flour milling concern in this city, the firm name which is widely known as Eckhart & Swan.

Mr. Eckhart has always been a Republican in politics and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He made the subject of waterways a special study and was appointed a delegate to the Waterways Convention which was held in St. Paul in 1884. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket and served in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth general assemblies. He was a member of the senate commission to investigate the subject of pure water and perfect drainage for Chicago, and in this connection rendered very valuable services to the entire population of this city, and it was largely through his untiring efforts that the bill creating the drainage canal system was first passed in the state legislature. Mr. Eckhart during his term in the state senate was the author of several important bills which through his efforts became a law, among which was the bill for refunding the West Park bonds, the bill for suppression of "bucket shops," the state supervision of building and loan associations and the bill requiring street railway companies to secure consent of property owners before using streets. It can readily be seen that Mr. Bernard A. Eckhart served not alone the people of Chicago faithfully but the entire state, while a member of that high legislative body known as the Illinois State Senate.

Mr. Eckhart was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago in 1891, and the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Chicago can be best demonstrated from the fact that he ran 10,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He was afterwards elected president of that body and his record while acting in that capacity won for himself and the Republican party which nominated and elected him, high honor, which served as a source of gratification to his many friends and admirers.

During the memorable mayoral campaign of 1899, Mr. Eckhart was chosen as campaign manager for the Hon. Z. R. Carter, who was the Republican nominee for mayor, and in this capacity as in all others he displayed great ability and tact, which was recognized by all whom he came in contact with, as well as the press of Chicago, and no doubt exists but his efforts in this direction would have proven victorious under ordinary circumstances.

Mr. Eckhart was one of the organizers of the First Regiment, I. N. G., and for several years he held a commission in that

command. For three years he was a director of the Board of Trade and has been a director of the Globe National Bank since its organization.

Mr. Eckhart is the class of man that never seeks office, but the office has often sought him; his name has frequently been mentioned for mayor of Chicago, and several other high offices within the gift of the people of this state, and from present indications it is not at all unlikely that he will be called upon to become the standard bearer of the Republican party in the near future for a much more exalted position than that of Drainage Trustee, which he holds to-day.

Mr. Eckhart is a member of the Union League, Illinois and Menoken Clubs and is a vestryman and treasurer of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. His past, private and political life is one to be proud of and before him stands a very bright and promising future.



THE LATE LAMENTED HOPE REED CODY.

Who was Chairman of Election Commissioners, and Ex-President
of the Hamilton Club.

THE LATE LAMENTED HOPE REED CODY.

CHAIRMAN OF THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS AND FORMER
PRESIDENT OF THE HAMILTON CLUB.

IN LIFE HE WAS LOVED BY ALL WHO KNEW HIM, AND IN
DEATH HIS MEMORY IS FRESH AND FADELESS.

The late lamented Hope Reed Cody, who was called to an untimely grave while budding out of the prime of young manhood, though dead and returned to mother clay, which is the doom of all men, his memory lives as fresh and green in the hearts of all who knew him as the flowers that were strewn on his grave.

To the many who had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance in life it seemed almost cruel to see one of the most remarkably brilliant young men in Chicago placed beneath the clay at the age of twenty-nine. If the life history of this brilliant young lawyer and famous orator was written it would prove a grand example or lesson for the young men of America to study. He was a noble soul, full of kindness, unassuming, gentle and modest, but thoroughly patriotic. Yet as brilliant a genius of his years as ever lived in our midst. The death of Mr. Hope Reed Cody took from Chicago one of her brightest and most promising young men, and from his bereaved and grief stricken family a priceless jewel, a kind husband and father, a loving and devoted son, and a noble and affectionate brother.

The news of his death was indeed hard to bear by his affectionate wife and child, as well as his aged parents, his four sisters and two brothers, all of whom reside in this city.

Hope Reed Cody was born at Naperville, Illinois, April 14th, 1870, the youngest son of Hiram H. and P. E. (Sedgwick) Cody. His father was one of the pioneers of Du Page County, and served that county as its County Clerk, County Judge, and afterwards was for many years Circuit Judge of the Twelfth Judicial

District, which comprises the counties adjacent and contiguous to Cook County. Judge Cody was also a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1870.

Hope Reed Cody obtained his early education as a student at the Northwestern College, at Naperville, from which institution he graduated in 1888, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was the youngest student who, up to that time, had ever graduated from that college and was president of his class. For a brief period after his graduation he worked as a reporter upon the staff of the Chicago Times, resigning that position to enter the Union College of Law (the Law Department of Northwestern University), graduating from the law college in 1890, but was, on account of his youth, compelled to wait until April, 1891, before he could obtain his license from the Supreme Court to practice law. In 1891 he became an active member of the well-known law firm of Hiram H. Cody & Sons, composed of former Judge Hiram H. Cody, Arthur B. Cody and Hope Reed Cody. The extensive business of the well-known law firm is conducted under the management of Arthur B. Cody, who is a distinguished and very able lawyer.

Although coming from Democratic stock, upon reaching years of discretion Mr. Cody became a pronounced Republican, and took an active part in the Republican politics of Cook County. In March, 1898, he was elected president of the Hamilton Club, the leading Republican club of the West, and under his administration the club not only tripled its membership but paid off a debt of more than \$7,000, in addition to contributing liberally from its treasury towards the Republican campaigns of the fall of 1898 and the spring of 1899. His record in this organization constituted a signal triumph and evidenced the power of intellect and heart which would have made possible a brilliant career in the higher places of political preferment.

In December, 1898, Mr. Cody was appointed by Judge Orrin N. Carter a member of the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago and Town of Cicero, and was immediately elected chairman of that board, which position he occupied until his death, November 7th, 1899.

Mr. Cody was a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, National Union, Royal Arcanum, the Royal League and the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. In 1897 he was elected regent of

the Garden City Council, No. 202, Royal Arcanum, being the largest Council west of New York, numbering over thirteen hundred members, and in the history of that Council covering a period of seventeen years he was the only regent who was ever honored by re-election. He was also prominent in club and social life, being a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, the Hamilton, Marquette and Law Clubs.

In religion Mr. Cody was a Congregationalist and a member of Plymouth Church. In 1893 he was married to Miss Alta Virginia Houston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the leaders in the select musical circles of that city. At the time of their marriage Mrs. Cody was the contralto soloist at the Union Park Congregational Church of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Cody had one child, Arthur Houston Cody, now nearly five years of age.

Mr. Cody's death occurred at the Chicago Hospital, near his residence, 340 Oakwood Boulevard, on the 7th of November, 1899, after an operation for appendicitis, following an illness of about two weeks. Funeral services were held at Plymouth Church, Chicago, November 9th, at which addresses were made by Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., Judge Orrin N. Carter and Hon. James R. Mann. No young man ever passed away in Chicago to receive such marked respect for his memory as was shown at these services. Mr. Cody was interred at Naperville, Illinois.

Mr. Cody's death was a great shock and surprise to the public. Extended newspaper notices, both biographical and editorial, were given him. A memorial meeting was held by the Hamilton Club, at which numerous addresses by its prominent members attested the unusual affection they had for him and the wonderful hold he had upon the minds and hearts of the members.

Resolutions were adopted by various societies to which he belonged, and the general expression of sorrow showed how wide was his acquaintance with the public and what heartfelt grief was felt at his death. Few men at the age of twenty-nine have reached the prominent place in public life attained by Mr. Cody.

The politicians will miss him because of his fair and impartial rulings; the Hamilton Club will for years mourn his loss, as he was the leading light of that grand organization, while his friends and numerous acquaintances will ever remember him as the grandest and noblest soul that has departed from their midst.



E. M. CRAIG.

Who made the Cook County Republican Marching Club famous
as its President.

HON. EDWARD MARSHALL CRAIG.

PRESIDENT OF THE FAMOUS COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN
MARCHING CLUB.

To Mr. Edward Marshall Craig belongs more credit for the building up of that grand and far famed organization known as the Cook County Republican Marching Club than to any other member of that body.

Mr. Craig has been very prominently identified with the club during its six years of existence. He was the first financial secretary elected by the club, which position he held for three years. He has served as president of the club since July, 1897, and under his management the club succeeded in paying off a debt of \$1,600 inside of six months, and assumed the position of sound prosperous financial basis in which it has remained ever since.

Mr. E. M. Craig was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 1, 1860. His parents, who were born in the north of Ireland, were both of Scottish descent, and came to America in 1842. His father, Benjamin Craig, was greatly attached to the old volunteer fire department of Philadelphia, of which he was a member. He was also prominent in Republican politics, and conducted a very extensive dyeing establishment in that city.

The mother of Mr. E. M. Craig, the subject of this sketch, died when he was only five years of age, and his father passed away when E. M. was only sixteen, leaving a heavily encumbered estate to his seven children, five boys and two girls.

At the early age of fourteen Mr. Craig was compelled to leave the public school which he was attending and commence the battles of life, the first position which he obtained being in the law office of John Sparhawk, the then prominent attorney of Philadelphia, where he remained for three years. After this young Craig drifted into various positions, chiefly on account of the fact that they brought him a larger salary, having worked in a wheel and spoke factory, woolen mills, stone yards, flour and feed stores, and at the livery business. At the age of nineteen

Mr. E. M. Craig commenced to learn the steam fitting business, and worked at that trade in his native city up to 1890. He served as president of the Steam Fitters' Union in Philadelphia for the term of one year.

Mr. Craig continued in the employ of Jos. P. Woods & Co., from whom he learned his trade, and had charge of the work in some of the largest buildings in Philadelphia and the surrounding cities for the said firm up to the time he left that city.

Mr. E. M. Craig received his first political lesson in Philadelphia, where he stumped the city for that noted statesman, James G. Blaine, in 1884. He was at that time a member of the ward committee. He organized what was known as the West End Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward, which was three hundred strong in 1886, and was president of the same until he left that city.

In 1888 Mr. Craig was elected member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature from the Sixteenth district of Philadelphia. The district which he represented comprised the great shipbuilding interests of that city, and was known as the great factory district of Kensington, which was commonly called "Fish Town" on account of the large number of fishermen that resided in the district.

While in the Legislature Mr. Craig watched very closely after the immense interests of his district, and succeeded in defeating several obnoxious fishing bills which came before that body. He was at all times the avowed friend of union labor, and his vote was always cast in that direction while in the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Mr. Craig came to Chicago, March 14, 1890, to fill the position as western agent for Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, of Syracuse, New York, manufacturers of steam and hot water material. Mr. Craig was in charge of the western office in Chicago for this firm up to 1893, at which time they consolidated with others and formed what is known as the American Boiler Company, which was then the largest concern of its kind in the United States. Mr. Craig managed and had charge of the Cook County department of this immense firm up to April, 1897, when he resigned to engage in the heating contracting business for himself, confining his operations to fine residence and apartment buildings.

In July, 1898, Mr. Craig was elected secretary and general manager of the Master Steam Fitters' Association of Chicago, and was again re-elected without opposition in July, 1899. He is also secretary of the Western League of Master Steam Fitters, composed of all legitimate steam fitters west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Mr. Craig has been frequently called upon to act as arbitrator between union men and contractors. He is considered an expert in this line throughout the West. He is a member of the Madden Conference Committee which recently met to adjust the labor troubles, and in this connection labored day and night with the Building Trades Council, representing the Building Contractors' Council, and had much to do with framing the final report of the committee, which, if adopted, will settle the long existing strife between employers and employes in the building line in Chicago for good. This is of great importance to Chicago, as it would mean a great increase in the building line in this city during the present year.

Mr. E. M. Craig took an active part in Republican politics soon after his arrival in this city. He resided in the Twelfth Ward for two years, and moved to the Tenth in 1892, where he has been a member of the campaign committee of the ward and captain of his precinct for a number of years. He is a consistent, hard worker in the interest of his party candidates at all times, devoting much of his time and money to further the interests of the candidates in his ward and district. His name has been frequently mentioned for the office of Alderman, State Senator and even Representative, though he has never sought nor held any political office, elective or otherwise, during his residence in this city.

Mr. Craig attended the first meeting called for the purpose of organizing the Cook County Republican Marching Club, which was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and attended the subsequent meeting at the Great Northern, January 19, 1894, when the club was organized. At this meeting he was elected financial secretary, to which position he was re-elected three consecutive terms. The office was at the time made a salaried one, but Mr. Craig declined to accept any compensation for his services.

In July, 1897, Mr. Craig was unanimously elected president of the famous Marching Club, and it is needless to say that ever

since it has flourished both in membership and from a financial standpoint. He has been re-elected by acclamation as president at the annual election every year since. It is needless to go further into the details of the club, as a brief history of that famous organization can be found elsewhere in this book. Mr. Craig has done much for the club, of which he is exceedingly proud, which can be seen from the fact that he never missed a meeting or drill since the club was organized.

Mr. E. M. Craig was married to Miss Tillie M. Stengel at Philadelphia, December 9, 1878. They have two children, William H. and B. Clarence, aged 17 and 15 respectively. Mr. Craig is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the following eastern orders: Knights of the Golden Eagle, Knights of the Mystic Chain, and Knights of Friendship. Mr. Craig is very domestic in his tastes, of temperate habits, much devoted to his family, and next comes the Cook County Republican Marching Club.



HON. FRANK T. FOWLER.

THE ABLE ALDERMAN WHO HAS MADE BOTH BUSINESS AND
POLITICS A SUCCESS.

The same measure of success is not given to every man in this world, and it is few who do not allow the fickle goddess of fortune to elude their grasp. The subject of our sketch stands out in bold relief as an example of what tenacity of purpose, hustle and honesty can accomplish. Frank T. Fowler has by his own unaided efforts reached a position in private, social and political circles that is the envy of all good men who appreciate worth of character.

He was born in Beverly, Ohio, thirty-two years ago, and in early life gave promise of the brilliant future that lay before him. At the age of twelve, when most boys are playing marbles, Frank Fowler was hustling to support his widowed mother and young brother. It was in his boyhood days that he learned the value of hard work, and that keeping everlastingly at it would in time bring its own reward.

At the age of twenty he came to Chicago with \$4.50 of the coin of the realm in his pocket, but what he lacked in cash was more than balanced by the energy and self-confidence he possessed to make his own way in the world. In 1891 he became interested in a small way in the manufacture of bicycles, but his first step of much importance was when the Hill Cycle Manufacturing Company was organized to build the Fowler. His first effort in bicycle construction was so appreciated by the public that the growth of the business was phenomenal.

"Honesty with the public" was the secret of its success. Starting as he did with but twenty-two employes, the business so grew that in 1896 it became one of the largest bicycle factories in America and employed 750 men. All this was accomplished in four short years. In the early part of 1896 he received a satisfactory offer for his interests and sold out to the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company. Arrangements were completed for a tour around the world, but were never carried out, as the spirit of hustling still moved him, and an opportunity presenting itself for the purchase of a bicycle factory in Worcester, Massachusetts, pleasure was abandoned and "hustling" in the east became his lot. The names "Trinity" and "Fowler" are closely interwoven, as it was the only "Frank T. Fowler" that made both wheels. In 1897 at Worcester, Massachusetts, he commenced the building of the "Trinity," and never before (with the single exception of the "Fowler") did any wheel rise so rapidly in public esteem. In the latter part of this year the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company failed and again Mr. Fowler hied back Chicagoward and purchased the plant outright, and in 1898 again returned to the making of the "Fowler." Some men seem born to rule, and Mr. Fowler is one of that fortunate class. In political, as in business life, Mr. Fowler has achieved success. In the late city election he was approached by the people to stand for aldermanic candidate in the Thirteenth Ward, and for a time withstood the earnest request of his political well-wishers, but after repeated solicitations, he came to the decision that he should sink his private prejudices against a political life and do his duty toward his party and the people who needed representatives that were fearless in the face of temptation—to accept was to act—and never before was a ward in the city so completely stormed in a political campaign as was the Thirteenth. Mr.

Fowler was nominated on a Monday evening—nomination accepted at 10 p. m.—at 8 a. m. Tuesday morning, presses rolling out campaign matter—at 5:30 p. m., same day, bill posting was commenced and by the following morning as the people went to their work they found his announcements everywhere. And all this work, which would have ordinarily consumed a week's time, was accomplished by Frank T. Fowler within twenty-four hours. This hustling was but characteristic of the man, and those who knew him intimately were not surprised, as they expected it of him. Not only once, but four or five times was the ward covered with printed matter, much of it being of the best class of campaign reading ever produced in Chicago, all of it strikingly original. The better element of voters flocked to his support and it was only a question as to what majority he should poll. He was elected by some 1,500 votes over his opponent and ran ahead of his ticket over 1,900.

If honesty of purpose, fearlessness to denounce wrong, to do unto others as you would they do unto you, is the best type of a man, Mr. Fowler is in the true sense of the word "A MAN." While his political life has been but a brief one, the future lies before him, and it is needless to predict that it will be a brilliant one.

With lovers of legitimate sport he is "a good all round man" and popular with all branches of athletics. To his energy the success of the West Side Driving Association is largely due, having served it as president since its organization three years ago. He is always in "Harness" so to speak, to push the interests of the association to which the West Side residents are indebted for so many enjoyable matinees.

In the cycling world Frank T. Fowler is known from Maine to California, and is perhaps the most widely personally known bicycle manufacturer in America.

He is President of the Illinois Cycling Club, the largest organization of its kind in the world, and holding the position he does, enables the club to profit by his untiring efforts in their behalf.

The man who acquires the success that Mr. Fowler has, at such an early age, is truly to be envied.



STATE SENATOR FRED A. BUSSE.

WHO IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR CLEAN CUT REPUBLICANS
IN COOK COUNTY.

State Senator Fred A. Busse, is beyond doubt the most popular Republican of German American descent in Cook County to-day. To Mr. Busse alone belongs the credit of his popularity which extends not alone from one end of Cook County to the other, but throughout the entire state of Illinois.

While a member of the legislature Mr. Busse distinguished himself by not alone voting against, but bitterly opposing every questionable measure that came before that body, including the notorious Allen bill, the gas trust, consolidation and frontage measures, as well as several other questionable measures.

The people of his district recognized his ability and honesty of purpose, and rewarded him for same by the nomination and election as State Senator.

Here again Mr. Busse distinguished himself in the upper branch of the legislature by securing control of the Senate, and

blocking the wheels of corrupt legislation, which previously existed in that body.

It was largely through the efforts of Senator Busse, that the repeal of the Allen bill was secured. This one act alone, not to mention the numerous popular measures which he lent his support to, endeared him to the hearts of not alone the people of Cook County, but throughout the entire State of Illinois.

Senator Busse was born on the North Side, March 3, 1866, and his politics has always been that of Republican. He has long been recognized as a leader in North Side Republican politics. He was at one time elected north town clerk, and was for a number of years connected with the north town collector's office.

In 1895 Mr. Busse was elected to the lower branch of the Fortieth General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature, during which time he made a record that was gratifying to his friends, and pleasing to the public in general (corrupt legislation promoters excepted).

His record in the lower house was the basis for promotion to higher honors, and on that account alone the voters of the Twenty-first District honored him with the nomination, and elected him to the State Senate. While in this branch of higher legislation as in the lower house, Mr. Busse remembered his obligation to the public, and though he became leader of the Senate, he never changed the course from that mapped out by honest Fred Busse, and never will no matter what office he holds.

Senator Busse resides in the Twenty-second Ward, and is secretary of the Northwestern Coal Company. He enjoys an excellent political and business reputation.

Wise political prophets predict for Senator Fred A. Busse, a very brilliant political career.



MILTON J. FOREMAN.

THE POPULAR YOUNG REPUBLICAN ALDERMAN FROM THE
FOURTH WARD—WHO STANDS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT
AND CLEAN POLITICS.

Alderman Milton J. Foreman of the Fourth Ward is a splendid type of the bright brainy successful self-made Chicagoan.

Mr. Foreman was born in Chicago, January 26th, 1863, where he has ever since continued to reside, and like many other successful self-made men, received his early education in the public schools of this city and though he left school at the tender age of thirteen, being at that time compelled to depend upon his own resources, with the indomitable will power of a true young American he set out to seek employment, and the first position he secured was that of stock boy with the well known firm of Keith Brothers & Company, wholesale merchants, located at 237 and 239 Jackson Boulevard.

Mr. Foreman though quite young at that time, soon displayed such marked ability that he rapidly rose from one position

to another until he became one of the companies most valued salesmen, afterwards he became a stockholder in the corporation into which it ultimately grew, and in which he is still interested.

Mr. Foreman whose ambition did not rest at the success which he achieved from a commercial standpoint, joined the Cavalry Squadron of the Illinois National Guards, and soon rose to the rank of Captain. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he entered the service of the United States as Captain of volunteers and was assigned to duty as Quartermaster of the first Illinois volunteer cavalry.

Previous to this time Mr. Foreman was a student at the Chicago College of law, from which institution he graduated on or about that time. It was during the time that his regiment was quartered at Springfield, and just before its departure for Chickamauga, that Captain Foreman presented himself to the board of examiners for admission to the bar, and was one of eleven out of ninety-nine to successfully pass the examination. It has not often occurred in the history of Illinois that a candidate for admission to the bar went before the examining board in uniform on the eve of his departure for active service in the army of the United States, such as Mr. Foreman did.

When the Illinois Volunteer Cavalry was being mustered out of the service, the department at Washington in recognition of his splendid record tendered Mr. Foreman without solicitation a commission as Captain in the regular army, which he declined to accept on account of previous business arrangements.

Mr. Foreman is still in the military service of the state, being promoted to Major and is in command of the second squadron of the Illinois State Cavalry.

When the attempt was made in the city council to pass the fifty year street railway franchise, Mr. Foreman organized what was known as the anti-boodle league, and acted as its chairman, and it was largely through his efforts that public opinion on the subject became effective in controlling legislation, and preventing the passage of said ordinance. His services in this direction were invaluable to the public.

Without solicitation Mr. Foreman received the Republican nomination as alderman from the Fourth Ward, in the spring of 1899, to which position he was elected by a large majority, notwithstanding the fact that an independent Republican, and a

strong Democratic candidate were pitted against him. He is a firm believer of government of the people, by the people and for the people. He is opposed to class legislation or special privileges without just compensation to the city.

In politics Mr. Foreman has always been a Republican having served nineteen years in the ranks of that party as one of its most zealous and loyal supporters.

While a member of the city council Alderman Foreman has unceasingly advocated the paving and cleaning of streets, not alone in his own ward the fourth, but throughout the entire city; besides this he is one of the strongest advocates of just compensation for all franchises, and his vote has never been even once recorded in favor of any questionable measure that came before that body.

To Alderman Foreman more than any one else the public owe a debt of gratitude for his untiring effort to purify politics in the city council, which he has succeeded in doing to a great extent.

Alderman Foreman is a very brilliant lawyer of remarkable ability, and is a member of the well known law firm of Felsen-thal, D'Ancona & Foreman, of 43 Stock Exchange Building.

He is a model alderman in whom the public may repose the most implicit confidence. From present indications it seems a bright political future awaits Alderman Milton J. Foreman.



ISAAC N. POWELL.

CHIEF CLERK OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF ELECTION
COMMISSIONERS.

WHO HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION TO
THE PUBLIC.

Hon. Isaac N. Powell, who is a prominent Republican, is eminently qualified and admittedly the most competent chief clerk ever appointed to the responsible position which he holds under the Board of Election Commissioners of Chicago.

Mr. Powell was born at Woodstock, Ontario, December 23d, 1866. His father was George, and his mother Matilda (Mac-Ardle) Powell.

Both parents of Mr. I. N. Powell, the subject of this sketch, were born in Ireland, and came to Canada in 1830, where his father was engaged in the wagon and implement manufacturing business up to 1869, at which time Mr. George Powell, father of

the subject of this sketch, removed to Richmond, Missouri, with his wife and family of twelve children, where he re-engaged in the farming implement and wagon manufacturing business.

Isaac N. Powell, the subject of this sketch, was only three years of age when his father removed from Canada to Missouri, and like many other successful self-made men, received only a limited education in the public schools of his adopted town (Richmond), where he afterwards became a studious and most industrious employe of his father.

In 1885 Mr. Isaac N. Powell came to Chicago and took a business course at Bryant & Stratton's college. After completing this course he obtained a position as book-keeper with the well-known wholesale commission house of Ender & Ender, then located on South Water street.

In 1890 Mr. Powell obtained a position as compiler of Federal census, and later on served as deputy city clerk from 1891 to 1893 under J. R. B. Van Cleave.

In the spring of 1893, Mr. Powell was elected sergeant-at-arms of the City Council, which position he held up to December, 1894, at which time he was appointed assistant chief clerk to Henry L. Hertz, who was then chief clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners.

Mr. Isaac N. Powell was promoted to the position as chief clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners of Chicago in 1895, which position he has held ever since, and during said time has rendered universal satisfaction to the public in general.

While Mr. Powell is a Republican, and even has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee from the First Ward for a number of years, yet it is an admitted fact that while in the discharge of his duties as chief clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners, Mr. Powell knows no party, and acts as an official of non-partisan in that capacity, and the only one thing that he strictly adheres to is competency and strict discipline of his office force.

The ballot is a sacred document and treasured as a precious jewel by all citizens, not alone of Chicago, but of the State and Nation.

When the Election Commissioners of Chicago selected a custodian of elective rights of citizens of Chicago in the person of Isaac N. Powell, it may be very truthfully stated they made

no mistake, as Mr. Powell always lives up to the strictest letter of the law.

Mr. Powell, besides being a member of the Republican County Central Committee from the First Ward, where he has resided ever since he became a resident of Chicago, is also a member of the Hamilton Club and several other Republican and fraternal organizations.

He was married to Miss Gertrude Hamacher, of Richmond, Missouri, February 6th, 1895, and one boy, three years of age, bless their union.

Mr. Powell resides at 339 Michigan avenue. We predict for him a very bright political future.



CHARLES CHAMPION GILBERT.

ATTORNEY FOR THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Hon. Charles Champion Gilbert, who is the head legal advisor of the great American water-way, known as the Sanitary District of Chicago, was born at Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1859. His father is General C. C. Gilbert of the United States Army, and his mother Mattie (Prather) Gilbert, daughter of James Watson Prather, who was one of the oldest and most highly respected resident of Louisville, Ky.

General C. C. Gilbert, father of the subject of this sketch, graduated from West Point in 1846, at which time he joined the United States Army as Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry. He served all through the Mexican War in said capacity, and for brave and fearless services rendered, was promoted to First Lieutenant at the close of said war. He served on frontier duty from the close of the Mexican War up to 1850. And from 1850 to 1855 served as instructor at West Point, and during the Civil War he served on the field as Brigadier General and Major Gen-

eral with the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee. After the close of the Civil War, he continued to serve on re-construction and frontier duty up to 1886, at which time he was retired from active service, having at that time served the required forty years active duty in the army. He is still living and never fails to visit Chicago, Washington, Baltimore and New Orleans every year.

Mr. Charles Champion Gilbert, who may well be proud of his parentage, received his early education in the public schools of his native city, Louisville, Ky., and the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, Ky.

Later on he graduated from the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., in 1882, and was admitted to practice at the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, where he was later on appointed assistant United States Attorney with headquarters at De Moines.

In 1886 he moved to Chicago where he has ever since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law.

He was appointed assistant Corporation Counsel by Mayor Washburn, and later as special assessment attorney, and in both positions made a splendid record both for himself and the administration as well as giving satisfaction to the taxpayers and the public in general.

Mr. Gilbert was at one time associated with the law firm of Ex-Governor John M. Hamlin and Curtis H. Reemy, and later on became the law partner of Edward Maher, the firm name being Maher & Gilbert.

He was engaged in the law practice alone from May to December 1, 1898, during which time he enjoyed a lucrative practice.

In December, 1898, Mr Gilbert was appointed attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago, the appointment being by unanimous consent of the board, and during his administration it will be remembered some of the most difficult legal questions had to be fought, which has resulted almost in unanimous victory for the Sanitary Board, through the superior legal ability of Mr. C. C. Gilbert.

The subject of this sketch has been a lifelong devoted Republican, and is the descendant of a family of Republicans whose existence in the United States can be traced back to 1640. For Mr. Charles Champion Gilbert we predict a bright future.



HON. DAVID KALLIS.

THE POPULAR COUNTY COMMISSIONER WHO SACRIFICED HIS
BUSINESS TO FEED, CLOTHE AND SHELTER THE STARVING
POOR OF CHICAGO IN 1893.

Hon. David Kallis, who is at present serving his second term as County Commissioner of Cook County, is beyond doubt one of the most popular members of that body in Cook County. And while speaking of his popularity, it is not intended by any means to cast any disrespect upon other members of the Board of Cook County Commissioners.

The one thing which endeared Mr. Kallis to the hearts of the people of Chicago, and the one thing which will not soon be forgotten, is the fact that he even sacrificed his own extensive business to contribute to the wants of the starving poor of this city during the extreme hard times which existed under the reign of ex-President Cleveland in 1893.

Commissioner Kallis, who was the originator of the soup-house system then started in Chicago, gave so liberally towards the

support of the wives and children of many of the unfortunate sufferers of the city of Chicago that Mr. Kallis himself was compelled to sacrifice his own extensive grocery business.

This grand work of charity as administered by Mr. Kallis to the poor sufferers of Chicago will continue to exist in their minds as a living monument erected to the memory of Commissioner Kallis, and it is almost needless to state that his name will be eagerly sought by voters on any ticket on which it may appear.

County Commissioner Kallis, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in the domain of the Czar some forty-two years ago.

His early life up to ten years of age was spent in the home of his father, who was the Burgomaster of his native city, and an influential citizen.

His mother impressed him with many of the high attributes of character of which he is so largely possessed, though he was at an early age deprived of her maternal influence.

At the early age of ten years Mr. Kallis emigrated to the United States, and at that tender age came alone to the city of Chicago, where he has resided ever since. He immediately began the battle of life as a match peddler, and soon became a familiar character among the business men of this city.

At eighteen he engaged in the grocery business for himself, which vocation he followed for several years, and later on branched out into the stationery and printing business, in which he was engaged up to 1893.

During the winter of 1893, when thousands of this city's poor were starving, he sacrificed his business in their interest, and became the originator of the so-called soup house for the feeding of the wives and children of our unfortunates.

During a whole month he alone secured provisions for twenty-five thousand souls. At this time it will be remembered suffering and destitution existed to such an extent in the city of Chicago that the corridors of the city hall and county building were ordered kept open nights to give shelter to the thousands who could not procure shelter for themselves.

In the summer of 1894 Mr. Kallis continued his philanthropic efforts to aid the poor and oppressed by shipping 2,000,000 pounds of food and clothing to the Pullman strikers, among whom untold suffering and want existed at the time.

In 1894 Mr. Kallis was elected County Commissioner as a Republican, which he has always been. During his first term as County Commissioner he clearly demonstrated his ability in the painstaking manner in which he at all times protected the expenditure of the public funds.

At the expiration of his term as County Commissioner he was appointed deputy sheriff of Cook County, which position he held up to the time he was re-elected County Commissioner in 1898.

The office of County Commissioner is possibly not well understood by many. They are the guardians of the poor unfortunate orphans which are cared for by the Board. The poor unfortunate insane of Cook County are also under their care and supervision. They control and direct the management of Cook County hospital, which is one of the grandest institutions of its kind in the United States. They are also the fountain of supplies for the feeding of the poor in times of need.

For faithful performance of such humane services as those none can gainsay that the subject of this sketch is not more than amply qualified to meet every requirement. This well known, large hearted, kind, charitable County Commissioner is never tired doing favors for some deserving poor unfortunate, and but few Republicans in the city of Chicago to-day are more widely and popularly known than he is, and it can also be said that when it comes to a popular vote but few can boast of a larger following than County Commissioner David Kallis, better known as the "Irish Jew."



HON. DANIEL A. CAMPBELL.

THE HONEST, HONORABLE STATE SENATOR FROM THE
NINETEENTH DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Hon. Daniel A. Campbell, who so very ably represents the Nineteenth District of Chicago, in the State Senate of Illinois, is a lawyer of remarkable ability.

In the legal profession, as in politics, he ranks very high in the community of this state, as a very able, honest, honorable and thoroughly conscientious member of the Chicago bar, as well as that high law-framing body known as the Illinois State Senate.

Senator Campbell, was born at Elgin, Kane County, Illinois, June 23, 1863. His parents were old respected residents of Elgin, where his father, Alexander, done a successful and extensive mercantile business.

The parents of Mr. Campbell, the subject of this sketch, afterwards removed to Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Illinois, where they are still engaged in business.

Senator Daniel A. Campbell received his early education in the public schools at Elgin, where he afterwards graduated from the high school. Later on he attended the Union College of Law at Chicago, where he completed his legal study, and was admitted to the practice of law in the Appellate Court of Cook County March 5, 1886. Mr. Campbell removed to Chicago April 1, 1885, and has ever since resided in this city. Being an earnest worker for the success of Republican principles, and a man of sound but rare judgment in the councils of his party, he soon became very prominently known as a faithful worker and untiring advocate of sound Republican principles. Mr. Campbell was first elected member of the General Assembly in 1892, from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, and for faithful services rendered was elected to the State Senate from the same district in 1894, and again in 1898, where he succeeded in making an enviable record.

Senator Campbell voted against the notorious Allen and gas trust bills, and in fact he opposed every questionable measure that ever came before the house or senate during his term of office.

During the recent legislative session the names of Senators Campbell and Busse drove terror into the trust representatives and corporation promoters who sought questionable legislation through that body.

Mr. Campbell has represented the Thirteenth Ward as a member of the Cook County Republican Central Committee for the past five years, during which time he has rendered very valuable services to that body and the Republican party in general. Having served as Chairman of the Committee on Naturalization, prevention of frauds or illegal voting, and several other important positions, and besides this he is a member of the Executive Committee. In this capacity, as in all others, he has displayed such good sound judgment that he is considered a very valuable member of that splendid organization to-day.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Hamilton and Lincoln Clubs. He is married and resides at 493 West Erie street, Thirteenth Ward. His political career, as well as his private life, is one to be proud of, and but few men have ever been elected from Cook County that reflects more credit on the party to which they belong than does Senator Daniel A. Campbell.



EPHRAIM BANNING.

A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER OF GREAT ABILITY AND A LIFE-LONG
DEVOTED REPUBLICAN.

Ephraim Banning has long since been recognized as one of Chicago's most eloquent and leading lawyers, and but few of the legal profession command more high esteem and respect than Mr. Banning enjoys among members of the bench and bar alike in Chicago. The esteem in which he has long since been held can best be seen from the following :

Speaking of his early experience, Judge Henry W. Blodgett has said that "he had a large and varied practice" in his court, and that "he showed himself a good admiralty lawyer, was well equipped in all questions arising under the bankrupt law, and in commercial cases generally, as well as in real estate law." Mr. Frank J. Loesch, the well-known railroad lawyer, who was one of his early associates at the bar, has said: "His preliminary training for admission to the bar was solid; his industry, both then and since, has been nothing less than wonderful, and while he has in late years confined himself, and attained eminent suc-

cess as a patent lawyer, his career as a general practitioner during the first ten or twelve years of his practice was beyond the most sanguine expectations of any of our lawyers. He has fulfilled the promise of his youth in being not only a sterling man, but a lawyer who has lived up to the highest ideals of our profession, whose integrity has never been questioned, whose faithfulness to his clients' interests attained that measure of success which it deserved, and whose ability as a lawyer none can dispute."

Mr. Banning's mind was directed by circumstances attendant on his practice and by natural tendency to a special study of the law of patents, and after about ten years he practically withdrew from general practice and made a specialty of patent cases.

There is no doubt that Mr. Banning would have achieved marked success as a general practitioner, for he has an intellect that is both quick and cautious, and is a very convincing speaker, but he did well in following the bent of his nature. In 1877 he was joined in practice by his brother, Thomas A. Banning; and in 1888 by George S. Payson, who was succeeded in 1894 by Thomas F. Sheridan, who is still a member of the firm. For fifteen years or more the firm has been not only eminent, but prominent in the management of litigations relative to patents and other intellectual property. Their briefs are familiar in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the Federal Courts of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburg, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans and several other cities.

The merited success which the firm has had throughout the United States is largely due to the superior ability of Mr. Banning and his legal associates.

Mr. Ephraim Banning comes of good legal stock, his mother who was a Kentuckian, being a sister of the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and having among his people others who attained distinction in the science of law. His father, Gilmer Walker, had a large practice, and his brother, Cyrus Walker, was a distinguished practitioner in Kentucky until he removed to Illinois, where he achieved still more noteworthy success—Lincoln, Douglas, S. T. Logan and Cyrus Walker ranking at one time as the four leading lawyers of the state.

Mr. Banning's name may be placed on the long roll of successful men whose characters have been formed largely by maternal influence. But the character of his father, after whom he was named, was far above the average. A Virginian by birth, and of the class to which in that early day few opportunities of education were offered, he became a person highly esteemed among the early settlers of Illinois and Kansas. He turned his back upon slavery and at a very early day settled in McDonough County, Illinois, where Mr. Ephraim Banning was born July 21, 1849. Subsequently the family moved to Kansas, and in that territory the early happy boyhood days of Ephraim Banning were spent.

From Kansas the family moved to Missouri, and while there the civil war broke out. Two of Mr. Banning's brothers promptly enlisted for service in the cause of the Union. Ephraim—then about twelve years of age—became his father's "right-hand man" on the farm. One of the brothers gave his life to the national cause; the other served with honor till the close of the war.

The educational advantages of a frontier settlement in Missouri during the war times were not of the best, but young Ephraim Banning made the most of them, and in his seventeenth year had learned all the schools of the neighborhood could teach, and afterwards attended the Brookfield, Missouri, Academy, where, under the tutorship of the Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D., he studied the classics and other courses of a liberal education. Subsequently he became a student at law in the office of Hon. Samuel P. Huston of Brookfield.

In 1871 Mr. Banning came to Chicago and acted as student and clerk in the law office of Messrs. Rosenthal and Pence, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois by the Supreme Court in June, 1872.

In the following October he opened an office for himself, and without the advantage of influential friends or political patronage soon succeeded in gaining a good clientage as a successful practitioner. Close application to business together with thoroughly honorable methods soon won fame and fortune for him such as few men of his years and advantages ever enjoyed.

Mr. Banning, who is a devoted Republican, has done much to promote the interests of his party, and although frequently

urged to run for office by his many friends, he preferred to remain "a private in the ranks." He was elected a McKinley presidential elector in 1896.

In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Tanner to the unpaid but honorable and responsible office of member of the State Board of Charities, the duties of which he is well fitted to perform.

Early in 1899 he was strongly urged for the office of United States District Judge at Chicago, for which he was supported by Senators Cullom and Mason and a majority of the Chicago Congressmen—five out of seven—and, as stated by one of his opponents, endorsed by "Republican organizations of the state, county and city, together with the Bar Association and the leading citizens of Chicago." The President, however, had other plans, and, in pursuance of these, made a personal appointment.

Mr. Banning is a member of the Union League, Lincoln and Illinois Clubs, and the American, State, and Chicago Bar Associations, in the latter of which he is an active factor. For several years he has been a member of the committee of the Chicago Bar Association on legislation with reference to federal judges and practice in the Federal Courts.

He was a member of the committee on legislation to establish a Juvenile Court in Chicago and revise the laws relating to the care of delinquent and dependent children in Illinois.

He served as Chairman of the committee on organization of the Congress of Patents and Trade-marks, held under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He was chosen by this Congress as one of five to present certain industrial questions, especially relative to patents and trade-marks, to the Congress of the United States.

In religion Mr. Banning is a Presbyterian, and is an elder in that church. He has been twice married; first to Miss Lucretia T. Lindsley, who died in 1887, leaving three sons, all of whom survive; and second, to Miss Emilio B. Jenne. He has been a resident of the great West Side for more than a quarter of a century.



EMERY B. MOORE.

A SPLENDID TYPE OF PATRIOTIC, PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN.

A DEVOTED REPUBLICAN AND SUCCESSFUL
BUSINESS MAN.

Mr. Emery B. Moore is what may be very truthfully termed a splendid type of American citizen. He is one of the best known and most highly esteemed of Chicago's successful business men.

Mr. E. B. Moore was born at Whately, Mass., in 1845, and received his education at the academy at Wilbraham, Mass. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a position as bookkeeper with the then well-known firm of I. S. Parsons & Company at Florence, Mass., and three years later he became the head of the firm.

His health became impaired and he was compelled to come West, locating in Chicago, where he soon found what few men are blessed with, health and prosperity. In 1878 he first located in this city at 177 Madison street, and from a small beginning,

through close application and strict business methods, he soon built up a business of which he may well be proud. He is to-day the largest individual manufacturer of wood carpet and parquet floors in the entire United States. So extensive has his business become that he found it necessary to establish an Eastern branch of his Chicago establishment, which is located at 38 West street, Boston, Mass., under the personal management of his son, Arthur G. Moore, where he controls a very large patronage. He is also president of the Litho Marble Co., Manhattan Building.

Mr. Emery B. Moore comes of good old revolutionary stock. His great grandfather, Noah Bardwell, was an officer under George Washington during the war of the Revolution, and nothing but his age alone prevented Mr. E. B. Moore from having served in the Federal army during the civil war for the freedom of the slaves. He is a splendid type of patriotic, public spirited citizen of whom Chicago may well be proud.

Mr. Moore has resided in Austin for the past twenty-five years, and he has contributed very largely towards making it the "ideal suburb" which it is to-day. He has watched it grow from a small village to a city of over 12,000 inhabitants. He has mingled with its best citizens, all of whom hold for him the highest esteem and respect that possibly can be accorded a private citizen.

Mr. Moore has been a life-long devoted Republican, and though he never sought office, yet he has contributed more in a financial way to aid his party to success than any other man residing in Austin. Nomination after nomination has been offered him for various offices when the nomination was equivalent to election, but he modestly declined, preferring to remain a private citizen in the ranks of his party, to which he renders valuable services and substantial aid at all times.

As a business man he has clearly demonstrated his ability, and ranks at the top of the list of self-made successful Chicagoans.

As a citizen he is thoroughly trustworthy of any honors the public may see fit to bestow upon him.

Mr. Moore resides with his wife and family at 119 South Park avenue in a beautiful and happy home.



HON. SHERMAN P. CODY.

THE WELL KNOWN NEWSPAPER MAN, AND ACTIVE MEMBER OF
THE HAMILTON CLUB.

Hon. Sherman P. Cody who is one of the most widely known newspaper men in the city, was born at Naperville, Du Page County, Illinois, some forty-two years ago. He is the son of Ex-Judge Hiram H. and P. E. (Sedgwick) Cody, and brother of Arthur B. and the late lamented Hope Reed Cody.

Hon. Sherman P. Cody, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and afterwards graduated from the Northwestern College at Naperville. When only fifteen years of age he started out to fight the battles of life, and the first position he procured was that of errand boy with one of the wholesale drug houses of Chicago. From this humble position he arose to head salesman, and afterwards traveled for six years for some New York and Detroit houses. After this his newspaper career commenced in this city in which business he has ever since been engaged, in connection with "The Chicago Eagle."

Mr. Cody was elected member of the state legislature in 1895, and during his term in that body introduced and secured the passage of many important bills. His vote will be found recorded in favor of every measure representing the best interests of his District as well as Chicago and Cook County.

Mr. Cody secured the passage of a bill placing the Lincoln monument in the hands of the state (thereby not only abolishing the pernicious practice of charging a fee of admission, but guaranteeing the proper care and preservation of this historic relic). He also supported the County and City Civil Service bills, and was an earnest advocate of the proposed constitutional convention as well as many other important measures too numerous to mention.

Hon. Sherman P. Cody is an active member of the Hamilton Club and a Mason of high standing, he is also a member of several other benevolent and social organizations. He is very domestic in his taste, and takes much pride in spending his leisure hours in the company of his wife and two children. He resides in an extremely happy home on West Monroe street, Twelfth Ward, where he has lived for over twenty years.



NEWTON H. FAIRBANKS.

A BRIGHT YOUNG LAWYER AND DEVOTED
REPUBLICAN.

Newton H. Fairbanks, who is one of the prominent members of the Chicago bar, is a brother to Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, United States Senator from Indiana. He is of New England descent. His instincts and character are as sturdy and rugged in sterling characteristics as was his ancestry, and his foothold in his profession in Chicago is both sure and steadfast.

Newton H. Fairbanks was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Ohio, in 1859. He spent the first eighteen years of his life engaged on the farm, where he worked with his father in the summer months and attended the country school in winter. A word about these country schools. They were the great builders of character in the primitive and, indeed, in the subsequent days in the Western States. There was more earnestness and more attention paid to legitimate study therein than in the more pretentious schools of to-day. They turned out almost ready for

college courses a great many men who have become famous in later years, and judging from the marked ability and sound judgment of Mr. Fairbanks, it is but reasonable to predict that he will yet rank among the many famous men who can so proudly claim the State of Ohio as their birth place.

On leaving the country school young Fairbanks entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, graduating in the classical course in June, 1884, and two years later received the degree of M. A. from the same institution.

Following his graduation here he took up the study of law in the Cincinnati Law School, completing his course in May, 1885, immediately after which he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In November, 1887, Mr. Fairbanks removed to Kansas City and began the practice of his profession, where his success during the ensuing three years convinced him that he could succeed in a larger field, with the result that he removed to Chicago in 1890, where he has enjoyed a large legal practice ever since.

Mr. Fairbanks is a brilliant speaker and a lawyer of remarkable ability who commands the confidence of the public and respect of the bar and bench. He has a wide and varied practice among the best business men of Chicago, and from present indications is in a fair way to make a mark at his profession in Chicago.

Mr. Fairbanks is a much honored and valued member of the Hamilton Club.



JUDGE LORIN CONE COLLINS.

SUCCESSFUL ON THE BENCH AND AT THE BAR—
RECOGNIZED LEADER IN THE COUNCILS
OF HIS PARTY.

There are few men if any in the entire State of Illinois who are more widely known and none more highly esteemed and respected by all classes than Judge Lorin C. Collins, late of the Circuit bench of Cook County.

For nearly three terms which he served on the Circuit Court bench, he made an enviable record and a model judge. The poor and the rich were treated alike by him, and his rulings, while acting in the capacity as jurist, were so thoroughly defined and unquestionably fair in all cases which came before him that they will be quoted by the legal profession for generations to come.

From a political standpoint, Judge Collins is what may be termed a leading light in Republican circles, being for years recognized as the ablest orator and best debater of political issues

in the entire State of Illinois. In the city of Chicago, which has been his home for the past thirty years, politically speaking, the Judge in himself is considered a tower of strength as a vote getter to the great Republican party.

Judge Lorin C. Collins was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1848. His father was the Rev. L. C. Collins, a prominent and very influential minister of the gospel, and his mother was Mary Bemis Collins, both parents being of American descent, his earliest ancestors in America being Governor Bradford, who came to this country with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. The Rev. L. C. Collins, together with his entire family, removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1852. They would doubtless have gone further if they could, but in 1852 St. Paul was considered the end of this continent in that direction. Here Judge Collins spent his boyhood's happy days on a farm near St. Paul, and here he first originated the unalterable idea within his youthful but brilliant mind of becoming a lawyer.

At the age of twenty he came to Chicago and entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, where he graduated with high honors in 1872. Prior to his course at the Northwestern, he had the advantage of a preparatory education in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and after leaving the Northwestern he entered the then well-known law office of the firm of Clarkson & Van Shaack, of Chicago, and pursued his legal studies there until he was admitted to the bar in 1874.

Four years later Judge Collins was elected to the Legislature, which was in 1878, where he speedily achieved unusual distinction as an eloquent debater. He was re-elected twice in succession thereafter, and became the recognized leader of his party up to 1883, when he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, being the youngest man that has ever been honored with that exalted position, which he filled to the general satisfaction of both political parties, and closed his legislative career with rare but deserved credit to himself and congratulations of the public in general. In 1884 Mr. Collins was appointed judge of the Circuit Court to fill an unexpired term, and so thoroughly competent did he prove to be and so faithfully did he perform his duties that the public honored him with election to succeed himself for two successive terms.

Judge Collins resigned from the Circuit Court bench to again

enter the private law practice before his last term of office had expired. From a legal, political and social standpoint the Judge is very popular, and has frequently been urged by his many friends to allow his name to go before the public as a candidate for mayor of Chicago. He is a very prominent member of the following societies: Masonic order, where he has advanced to the degree of Knight Templar, Union League Club, Miltona Club, which he founded twelve years ago, American Wheelmen, for which he defeated the notorious bicycle tax law at his own expense, passed by the city council and signed by Mayor Harrison. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club, Washington Park Club, the Hyde Park Club and the American Yacht Club, in all of which he takes an active interest.

We predict for Judge Collins in the councils of the Republican party a deservedly bright political future.



LEONARD GOODWIN.

A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN AND LAWYER OF REMARKABLE
ABILITY.

Leonard Goodwin is a Republican of the old school. He was born August 25th, 1859, at Aurora, Illinois, his early education being obtained in the public schools of said city. He began the study of law at the age of eighteen years in the office of Judge M. O. Southworth, of Aurora, Illinois, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in the fall of 1880. He removed to Creston, Iowa, where he practiced law for two years.

Mr. Goodwin's health began to fail about that time, and he was compelled to travel for several years, and finally settled down at San Diego, California, where he resumed the practice of law for seven years. He resided there during the great real estate boom in 1886, and through his usual good judgment accumulated considerable wealth by speculating in real estate.

Mr. Goodwin took an active part in Republican politics in San Diego, where he acted as member of the Republican County

Central Committee for four years, and during that time served as chairman of the Republican City Central Committee.

During his residence in San Diego Mr. Goodwin was a recognized Republican leader. He did more than any one else to break up the corrupt political ring which at that time existed in San Diego and had deceived the people and looted the treasury, and it was largely through his efforts that this gang was broken up and a straight Republican ticket elected for the first time in the history of the county.

Mr. Goodwin returned to Chicago in October, 1894, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of law ever since. His offices are in the Roanoke Building. He has resided in the Twenty-fourth Ward during his residence in this city, where he has taken an active part in Republican politics. He is captain of the Twenty-second Precinct, and a member of the executive committee of the ward club.

He is an active member of the Marquette Club, of which he has been a member of the political action committee for the past two years. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club.

Mr. Leonard Goodwin is a recognized lawyer of remarkable ability, and is a brother to Judge R. P. Goodwin, of Kane County, Illinois.



HON. EDWARD J. DWYER.

FORMER LEADER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE SENATE.

Hon. Edward J. Dwyer, whose success in political and business ventures entitles him to honorable mention as a splendid type of self-made Chicagoan. His success in the political field was entirely due to his unalterable loyalty to faithful constituents, and his success from a business standpoint was due to his integrity and ability.

Mr. Dwyer was born in Chicago, November 21st, 1861, in the Seventeenth Ward, in which he became a dictator and leader from the time he attained his majority up to a few months ago, when he moved to the Twelfth Ward. His father was Michael J. Dwyer, and his mother Mary B. (Guinan) Dwyer. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Edward J. Dwyer, received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, located on the West Side, and when only seventeen years of age entered the employ of William Burgess Printing Company, which was located in the old Times

building; the position which he first held was that of mailer, which position he afterwards filled with the old Chicago Times, the Inter Ocean and Tribune. Mr. Dwyer resigned his position with the Tribune to accept a position as Superintendent of the Althrop Mailing and Publishing House, which was at that time the largest of its kind in the city.

He resigned that position only to accept a clerkship in the city clerk's office.

In 1890 the political career of Mr. Dwyer began. He received the nomination for West Town Clerk that year on the Republican ticket, and strange as it may seem he was the only Republican elected on the West Town ticket. This gave Mr. Dwyer such a stronghold with his party, that he was chosen as the Republican standard bearer for West Town Assessor in 1892, to which position he was elected by a very handsome majority.

The operating expense of the West Town office under Assessor Dwyer was only \$21,000, and under several Democratic administrations which followed afterwards the operating expense amounted to more than three times that much.

The straightforward conservative business-like administration of the affairs of the West Town, as rendered by Mr. Dwyer, was so highly approved by the press, and the public in general that Mayor Washburn induced him to accept a position in his cabinet as superintendent of the Water office, which position he filled with credit to himself and the mayor that appointed him.

In 1894 Mr. Dwyer was nominated for State Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial district, which is admittedly a Democratic stronghold, the Democratic nominee being one of the most popular and influential Democrats on the entire West Side. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the friends of Mr. Dwyer rallied to his assistance, and elected him State Senator with a very handsome majority over his opponent.

Being possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, besides being thoroughly conversant with the many defects in our statute laws, especially that which applied to governing large cities, it will be remembered it did not take Mr. Dwyer long to master the situation, and soon his ability was recognized to such an extent that during the last two years of his administration he became the recognized leader of the State Senate.

Many of the best laws and reforms which appear on our

statute books today owe their existence to Senator Edward J. Dwyer, among which may be mentioned the Civil Service law, the Torren's Land Act, the new Revenue law, and the Special Assessment law.

Mr. Dwyer was a member of the Republican County Central Committee for four years, during which time he served as secretary of that body for two years.

Mr. Dwyer has long been recognized as a leader in Republican politics of the West Side, and so faithfully has he performed the duties that devolved upon him, that he has been called into what is known as the confidential inner circle of the party for advice regarding the situation, and the advice of Mr. Dwyer in such matters has always been regarded as being sound, and in the best interest of the Republican party.

Mr. Dwyer was married in 1894 to Miss Mollie V. Lawler, daughter of Joseph Lawler, and niece of the late Hon. Frank Lawler. One boy has blessed the union, and brightens the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, which is at 1658 Jackson Boulevard.

HON. JOSEPH C. BRADEN.

THE UNTIRING WORKER OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT BOARD OF CHICAGO.

Hon. Joseph C. Braden is one of the most faithful and untiring workers connected with the Sanitary District Board of Chicago.

Mr. Braden was born at Joliet, Illinois, some forty-one years ago, his parents being old respected residents of that city.

Mr. Joseph Braden, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and after leaving school at the age of nineteen years, began his business career as an insurance writer. He soon built up a large business, and at one time was accorded the credit of writing about one-third of all the insurance premiums carried in that town. Mr. Braden came to Chicago in 1882, and continued in the insurance business ever since, having been most of that time associated with the firm which he is to-day connected with. He enjoys a large patronage among the very best commercial circles of this community, all of whom regard him as a very honorable and straight forward business man.

Mr. Braden who has always been a Republican, first became prominent in political circles during the fall campaign of 1895, when he was elected Secretary of the Republican County Executive Committee. He did such excellent work in this connection that he made a very favorable impression on the powers that usually control conventions in Cook County, consequently Mr. Braden was rewarded with the nomination and election as Sanitary Trustee of Chicago in 1896, which position he has ever since filled with credit to himself, and the general satisfaction of the public. Although a very busy man with his insurance and other business interests, Mr. Braden has never missed a meeting of the committees of the Sanitary Board, whether a member of said committee or not.

He has at all times opposed extravagance and his vigilance in this direction while a member of the Sanitary District Board of Chicago, has saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars.

Mr. Joseph C. Braden has a very extensive acquaintance throughout this city, among whom he enjoys an excellent reputation, both from a business and political standpoint. His success in life has been entirely due to his own efforts, along the pathway of perseverance and energy. He is very domestic in his tastes, a devoted husband and spends his happiest hours by his own fireside.

Mr. Braden is eulogized by his extensive acquaintance who regard him as a splendid type of American citizen. But little doubt is entertained by his many friends but what his name, which is in itself a tower of strength, will again appear upon the official ballot to succeed himself next November.

In the history of Chicago, a more important elective body never legislated in the interest of this community than the Board of Sanitary Trustees of Chicago. For years and years, this city was infested with the foul stifle of stagnated water of the Chicago river, the water of Lake Michigan was polluted with refuse and sewerage overflow, and in fact relief seemed almost hopeless. The present splendid Board of Sanitary Trustees, of which Mr. Braden is a much valued member, done much toward accomplishing the desired relief in this direction for the people of Chicago. Under the present splendid Board of Sanitary Trustees the work was prosecuted with such dispatch, that contractors were compelled to work day and night. When contracts were let, a clause containing a time limit for completion was inserted, and the work which was watched very closely by Mr. Braden and the other members of the board was completed January 2, 1900. For generations to come this great American waterway known as the Sanitary District of Chicago, which now flows with a rapid and clear current from Chicago to the gulf, will serve as a living monument to Sanitary Trustee Joseph C. Braden, and his other associates on that important board.



ALEXANDER H. REVELL.

A SELF-MADE MAN OF WHOM CHICAGO MAY WELL BE PROUD.

Alexander H. Revell, the subject of this sketch, is one of the best known merchants not alone in Chicago but throughout the entire West.

Mr. Revell was born in Chicago in 1858. His father David James Revell, came to the United States from Ireland in the early '40s, and was engaged in the grocery business in a rather successful scale up to the great fire of 1871.

This often told disastrous fire destroyed the earnings and accumulation of a life time of not alone Mr. David James Revell, but of almost hundreds of thousands of others.

David James Revell died soon after the big fire of 1871, and his son Alexander H. Revell who was then at a very tender age, was thrown upon his own resources to provide for himself and contribute to the support of the remainder of the family.

From the humble position of clerk in a furniture store at \$8 per week, Mr. Revell climbed the ladder of life until he is

today at the head of the immense furniture house known as Alexander H. Revell & Co., located at Wabash avenue and Adams street.

Alexander H. Revell's ambition did not even rest here at the head of this great commercial institution. He has frequently lent his aid to the building up of the great Republican party not alone in this city but of the state and nation, being prompted by no selfish motives in doing so.

Mr. Revell is a Republican of the pure political school. He is a thinker, a reader and a student of civic affairs. He has repeatedly devoted his time and talents in the interest of good national and municipal government during campaigns.

Mr. Revell served one term as president of the Union League, which is considered the foremost club of this city. He has traveled extensively, having set foot in every quarter of the globe. He is an athlete, a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, an excellent boxer and a good swimmer. His varied tastes include a love for military affairs, and he carried a rifle in Company D, First Regiment, I. N. G. He was formerly president of the Marquette Club. During the World's Fair his position as director and chairman of the committee on publicity and promotion identified him closely with the success of that undertaking.

Mr. Revell is a member of the Lafayette Memorial Commission. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern University and is prominently identified with many Chicago organizations.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1899.

Headquarters, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn sts. Tel. Main 4650.

JOHN M. SMYTH, Chairman.
FRED L. WILK, Vice-Chairman.
ROBT M. SIMON, Secretary.
FRED M. BLOUNT, Treasurer.

Ward.

- 1 I. N. Powell, 339 Michigan av.
- 2 Jas. P. Smith, 1503 Michigan av.
- 3 Perry A. Hull, 108 La Salle st.
- 4 John T. Richards, 140 Dearborn St.
- 5 E. J. Magerstadt, Sheriff's Office.
- 6 Frank J. Palt, 108 La Salle st.
- 7 Jno. A. Cooke, 624 S. Halsted st.
- 8 P. F. Burke, 492 S. Center av.
- 9 Joseph E. Bidwill, R. R. and W. H. Com. Office.
- 10 Wm. Lorimer, 1268 15th st.
- 11 Jno. J. Badenoch, 44 Desplaines st.
- 12 Fred M. Blount, Chicago National Bank.
- 13 D. A. Campbell, 1218 Chamber Commerce bldg.
- 14 Fred L. Wilk, Union Trust Co
- 15 Jas. Reddick, Clerk, Probate Court,
- 16 Geo. C. Lenke, 608 Milwaukee av.
- 17 F. E. Erickson, 255 Carpenter st.
- 18 George Berz, 239 Jackson Blvd.
- 19 Chris. Mamer, 156 Throop St.
- 20 Thomas Ruskin, Lake and Peoria Sts.
- 21 A. F. Henderson, 124 Lincoln Ave.
- 22 F. A. Busse, 504 N. Clark st.
- 23 Jno. A. Linn, 12 and 14 Clybourn av.
- 24 J. P. Whedon, Virginia Hotel.
- 25 James Pease, 3212 Dover st.
- 26 Robt M. Simon, Recorder's office.
- 27 W. M. McEwan, State's Attorney's office.
- 28 Frederick Lundin, 2345 W. Kinzie st.
- 29 Wm. Webb, 4430 Wentworth av.
- 30 Chas. S. Deneen, State's Attorney's office.
- 31 Chas. W. Vail, 155 La Salle st.
- 32 D. H. Kochersberger, 3087 Drexel Blvd.
- 33 John Hanberg, 9928 Escanaba av.
- 34 Jno. J. Magee, Lake av. and 57th st.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.

- 1 John Schilling, South Holland, Cook County, Ill.
- 2 W. H. Weber, Blue Island, Cook County, Ill.
- 3 Frank M. Hoffman, Glenview, Cook County, Ill.
- 4 O. W. Nash, Oak Park, Cook County, Ill.
- 5 Milan Reynolds, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.
- 6 Geo. W. Paulin, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John M. Smyth, Chairman.
Fred L. Wilk, Vice-Chairman.
Robt M. Simon, Secretary.
Fred M. Blount, Treasurer.

Chas. S. Deneen	Jos. E. Bidwill
Fred L. Wilk	D. A. Campbell
Robt M. Simon	E. J. Magerstadt
Fred M. Blount	Chris. Mamer
Jno. M. Smyth	F. A. Busse
Wm. Lorimer	Jno. A. Cooke
Jas. Pease	Wm. H. Weber
D. H. Kochersberger	Henty L. Hertz
Graeme Stewart	

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Finance—

Graeme Stewart, Chairman

Auditing—

D. D. Kochersberger, Chairman

Chris. Mamer	Robt M. Simon
Fred L. Wilk	Henry L. Hertz

Organization and Registration—

Wm. Lorimer, Chairman	
Wm. Weber	Joseph E. Bidwill
Fred A. Busse	E. J. Magerstadt

Naturalization—

Daniel A. Campbell, Chairman	
Jno. A. Cooke	Fred A. Busse
Robt M. Simon	Wm. H. Weber

Halls, Speakers and Printing—

Jno. A. Cooke, Chairman.	
Henry L. Hertz	D. A. Campbell
Fred A. Busse	Joseph E. Bidwill

Detection and Prevention of Fraud—

James Pease, Chairman	
Chrls. Mamer	Jno. M. Smyth
Wm. Lorimer	Chas. S. Deneen
Henry L. Hertz	

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1899.

Headquarters Great Northern Hotel, Chicago.

CHAS. S. RANNELLS, Chairman.
JAS. R. B. VAN CLEAVE, Secretary.
JAS. H. GILBERT, Treasurer.

DIST.

- 1 T. N. Jamieson, Chicago.
- 2 Charles S. Deneen, Chicago.
- 3 E. J. Magerstadt, Chicago.
- 4 J. E. Bidwell, Chicago.
- 5 Adam Wolf, Chicago.
- 6 Fred A. Busse, Chicago.
- 7 James Pease, Chicago.
- 8 L. T. Hoy, Woodstock.
- 9 I. R. Crowley, Freeport.
- 10 James McKinney, Aledo.
- 11 Ralph Bradford, Pontiac.
- 12 Len Small, Kankakee.
- 13 Charles G. Eckhart, Tuscola.
- 14 I. C. Edwards, Peoria.
- 15 J. M. Scholl, Carthage.
- 16 C. S. Rannels, Jacksonville.
- 17 Clarence R. Paul, Springfield.
- 18 S. F. Bennett, Litchfield.
- 19 P. W. Barnes, Lawrence.
- 20 B. D. Monroe, Louisville.
- 21 J. A. Willoughby, East St. Louis.
- 22 John M. Herbert, Murphysboro.

AT LARGE.

Dan Hogan, Mound City.
John Lambert, Joliet.
Alexander Johnson, Chicago.
E. H. Morris, Chicago.
Joseph Brucker, Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. N. Jamieson, Chairman, Chicago.
Daniel Hogan, Mound City.
James McKinney, Aledo.
Charles S. Deneen, Chicago.
Clarence R. Paul, Springfield.
Philip W. Barnes, Lawrence.
James Pease, Chicago.
Isaac C. Edwards, Peoria.
J. Mack Scholl, Carthage.
James A. Willoughby, East St. Louis.
Charles S. Rannels, Jacksonville.
James R. B. Van Cleave, Sec'y, Chicago.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT.

The 3d ward, that part of the 4th ward east of the center line of Wentworth avenue, the 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th wards and the Towns of Bloom, Bremen, Calumet, Orland, Rich, Thornton and Worth.

Committeemen:

- 3 E. H. Morris, 2712 Dearborn st.
- 4 Jno. L. Frazier, 74 37th st.
- 31 Paul Vrezens, 6755 Emerald ave.
- 32 A. V. Lee, 5446 Cornell ave.
- 33 Jacob Bremer, 9277 S. Chicago ave.
- 34 Jno. H. Nichols, 10741 Michigan ave.
- S. C. Reed, Blue Island.
- Jacob Kirgis, Chicago Heights.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Cont'd.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The 10th, 28th, 29th and 30th wards, and the towns of Cicero, Elk Grove, Hanover, Lemont, Leydon, Lyons, Maine, Norwood Park, Palos, Proviso, Riverside and Schaumburg.

Committeemen:

- 10 Henry Schanze, Western ave. and 21st place.
- 28 Jno. J. McKenna, Sheriff's office.
- 26 M. J. Murphy, 4308 S. Wood st
- 30 P. O. Johnson, 5008 Wentworth ave
- H. D. Pearce, Oak Park.
- J. P. O'Sullivan, Maywood.
- Jno. T. Allison, LaGrange.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th and 7th wards, and that part of the 4th ward west of the center line of Wentworth avenue.

Committeemen:

- 1 D. W. Nickerson, Clifton House.
- 2 Morris Selz, 1717 Michigan ave
- 4 Hugh Morris, 3624 Fifth ave
- 5 Jno. A. Kunz, 2209 Archer ave
- 6 Jacob Frank, 3033 Archer ave
- 7 James Kadza, 99 15th st

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The 8th, 9th, 12th and 19th wards.

Committeemen:

- 8 W. H. Curran, 701 S. Center ave
- 9 Geo. B. Elbe, 673 Blue Island ave
- 12 Geo. F. Gilbert, 1649 Jackson blvd
- 19 P. J. Meaney, 287 S. Jefferson ave

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The 11th, 13th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards.

Committeemen:

- 11 Chas. E. George, Probate Clerk's office
- 13 John W. Tindall, 652 Walnut st
- 16 Chas. J. Ryberg, 469 Milwaukee ave
- 17 E. J. Dwyer, 271 Austin ave
- 18 Charles Garrard, Monroe and Sangamon Sts.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23d and 24th wards and that part of the 25th ward south of the center line of Diversey street and west of the center line of Halsted street, and that part of the 26th ward south of the center line of Belmont avenue.

Committeemen:

- 20 Thos. Rankin, 278 Seminary ave
- 21 Henry Spears, 681 N. Park ave
- 22 Wm. Baumer, 492 Wells st
- 23 Frank J. Chaiser, 366 E. Division st
- 24 Jno. C. W. Rhode, 339 N. Clark st
- 25 Geo. B. Milne, 448 Seminary ave
- 26 Jas. T. French, 25 Surry Ct

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The 14th, 15th and 27th wards, the 25th ward except that part south of the center line of Diversey street and west of the center line of Halsted street, and that part of the 26th ward north of the center line of Belmont avenue, in the City of Chicago; also the towns of Barrington, Evanston, Niles, New Trier, Northfield, Palatine and Wheeling in Cook County and the County of Lake.

Committeemen:

- 14 W. C. Eggert, 784 N. Irving ave
- 15 Frank Carlezel, 302 Cortland st
- 25 Earl Hamilton, 99 Bouna ave
- 26 E. W. Zander, 2773 N. Robey st
- 27 Henry Wulff, Jefferson Park
- J. A. Childs, Evanston
- S. C. Sexaner
- C. A. Murray, Waukegan, Lake Co.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The 1st and 5th wards, and the 2d ward, except that part lying south of the center line of Twenty-second street and west of the center line of State street.

Committeemen:

- 1 Chas. A. Wathier, 365 5th ave
- 2 Chas. L. Sherlock, 89 18th st
- 5 John Lyons, 3095 Portland ave

SECOND DISTRICT.

The 12th ward, and the whole of the 10th ward, except that part lying south of the center line of Twenty-first street and east of the center line of Campbell avenue.

Committeemen:

- 10 Horace Chadwick, 990 Clifton Park ave
- 12 D. W. Clark, 956 Warren ave
- 10 A. W. Noher, 123 Hartford bldg

THIRD DISTRICT.

The 31st, 33d and 34th wards, and the town of Calumet.

Committeemen:

- 31 J. W. Gibbs, 6434 Butler st
- 33 Wm. L. Evans, 9312 Anthony ave
- 34 Chas. W. Taylor, Criminal Court bldg
- M. E. Baldwin, Morgan Park, Calumet

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The 29 and 30th wards.

Committeemen:

- 29 Thos. Boyer, 4300 Emerald ave
- 29 Andrew Bankert, 3942 State st
- 29 Bernard Duffy, 4347 Wentworth ave
- 30 Jas. Kinlock, 4735 Dearborn st
- 30 Alf Anderson, 52 Atlantic st
- 30 Thos. Lyons, care of U. S. Yds.Co.
- 30 Carl Lundberg, 5949 Sangamon st
- 30 Mike Walsh, 4738 Union ave

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The 3rd, 4th and 32d wards, and that part of the 2d ward lying south of the center line of 22d street and west of the center line of State street.

Committeemen:

- 2 H. L. Martin, 2436 Dearborn st
- 3 Thos. Holmes, 2938 Groveland st
- 32 F. L. Fake, 81 47th st

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The 20th and 26th wards, and that part of the 25th ward lying north of the center line of Montrose boulevard, and that part of the 25th ward lying east of the center line of Western avenue.

Committeemen:

- 15 Edwd. Benzo, 738 Elston ave
- 20 Otto Wormike, 130 Lewis st
- 25 Walter V. Hayt, 3179 Dover st
- 26 John Schmidt, 1139 Oakdale ave

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Towns of Barrington, Bloom, Bremen, Cicero, Elk Grove, Evanston, Hanover, Lemont, Leydon, Lyons, Main, New Trier, Niles, Northfield, Norwood Park, Orleans, Palatine, Palos, Proviso, Rich, Schaumburg, Thornton, Wheeling and Worth.

Committeemen:

- Geo. W. Pauling, Evanston.
- R. H. Muir, Clyde.
- W. G. Eddy, Harvey.
- F. C. Kyle, Blue Island.
- F. H. Warner, Western Springs.
- Andrew Schmitz, Niles Center.
- Chas. E. Julian, Palatine.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—Cont'd.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The 6th ward, that part of the 9th ward south of the center line of Sixteenth street, that part of the 10th ward south of the center line of Twenty-first street and east of the center line of Campbell avenue, and that part of the 28th ward lying between the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the center line of Twenty-ninth street.

Committeemen:

- 6 A. T. Jones, 2521 Hickory st.
- 6 Thos. Lynch, 3404 Lowe st.
- 6 I. N. Kelso, 3343 So. Wood st.
- 9 Jacob Grosser, 691 W. 20th st.
- 10 Wm. Hilgendorf, 920 W. 21st st.
- 28 John J. McKenna, Sheriff's office.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The 14th ward, the 15th ward west of the center line of Western avenue, the 27th ward and the 28th ward, except that part lying between the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the center line of Thirty-ninth street.

Committeemen:

- 14 Geo. A. Mugler, 710 N. California ave.
- 15 Fred Ellert, 388 Homer st.
- 27 J. H. Metler, 1763 Kedzie ave.
- 28 F. C. Lovejoy, 2303 Gladys ave.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The 7th and 8th wards, and that part of the 19th ward bounded on the north by the center line of Taylor street, on the east by the center line of Desplaines street, on the south by the center line of Twelfth street, and on the west by the center line of Newberry avenue.

Committeemen:

- 7 S. Dreiben, cor. Newberry ave and Henry st.
- 8 Frank Sevick, 659 S. Morgan st.
- 19 J. Finkelstein, 50 Newberry ave.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The 9th ward north of the center line of Sixteenth street, the 11th ward south of the center line of Lake street, and the 19th ward, except that part bounded on the north by the center line of Taylor street, on

the east by the center line of Desplaines street, on the south by the center line of Twelfth street, and on the west by the center line of Newberry avenue.

Committeemen:

- 9 W. H. Ward, 355½ Loomis st.
- 11 W. D. Kent, 450 W. Congress st.
- 19 Jas. Ahern, 355 W. Congress st.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The 11th ward north of the center line of Lake street, and the 17th and 18th wards.

Committeemen:

- 11 Louis Sitts, 440 Grand ave.
- 17 Albert Oberndorf, 343 Fulton st.
- 18 Geo. Berz, 299 Jackson blvd.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

The 13th ward, and all of the 16th ward except that part lying east of the center line of Noble street and south of the center line of Division street to the center line of Milwaukee avenue.

Committeemen:

- 13 D. B. Moore, 171 Emerson ave.
- 13 J. E. Drum, 147 Walnut st.
- 16 R. C. Busse, 59 Dearborn st.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The 21st and 23d wards, and that part of the 25th ward south of the center line of Montrose boulevard.

Committeemen:

- 21 Fred Oest.
- 22 L. Warmecke, 331 Larrabee st.
- 25 D. Campbell, 115 Dearborn st.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

That part of the 16th ward lying east of the center line of Noble street and south of the center line of Division street to the center line of Milwaukee avenue, and the 23d and 24th wards.

Committeemen:

- 16 James F. Smulski, 565 Noble st.
- 28 Jno. R. Peterson, 71 Hobbie st.
- 14 Saml. Erickson, 57 Locust st.
- 24 T. J. Scanlon, 211 La Salle ave.
- 24 Geo. P. Scheiber, 273 Rush st.
- 24 A. Levison, 332 Eden st.

NUMBER OF PRECINCTS IN EACH WARD

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, TOWN OF CICERO AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS
IN COOK COUNTY, OUTSIDE OF CICERO.

First Ward.....	23	Precincts.
Second Ward.....	23	"
Third Ward.....	25	"
Fourth Ward.....	28	"
Fifth Ward.....	30	"
Sixth Ward.....	36	"
Seventh Ward.....	22	"
Eighth Ward.....	23	"
Ninth Ward.....	29	"
Tenth Ward.....	52	"
Eleventh Ward.....	29	"
Twelfth Ward.....	53	"
Thirteenth Ward.....	36	"
Fourteenth Ward.....	41	"
Fifteenth Ward.....	43	"
Sixteenth Ward.....	34	"
Seventeenth Ward.....	16	"
Eighteenth Ward.....	26	"
Nineteenth Ward.....	33	"
Twentieth Ward.....	19	"
Twenty-first Ward.....	23	"
Twenty-second Ward.....	25	"
Twenty-third Ward.....	25	"
Twenty-fourth Ward.....	29	"
Twenty-fifth Ward.....	38	"
Twenty-sixth Ward.....	40	"
Twenty-seventh Ward.....	21	"
Twenty-eighth Ward.....	20	"
Twenty-ninth Ward.....	28	"
Thirtieth Ward.....	63	"
Thirty-first Ward.....	38	"
Thirty-second Ward.....	49	"
Thirty-third Ward.....	33	"
Thirty-fourth Ward.....	56	"

COUNTRY TOWNS OUTSIDE OF CITY, FORMERLY
KNOWN AS CICERO, DIVIDED INTO TOWN-
SHIPS AS FOLLOWS:

Cicero	8	Precincts.
Oak Park.....	7	"
Berwyn.....	1	"
Grant.....	2	"

Total.....	1,127
Country Districts Outside of the Former Town of Cicero....	82
Grand Total.....	1,209

REGISTRATION BY WARDS

IN CHICAGO, APRIL 1899 (AS APPEARED ON OFFICIAL LIST OF
ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.)

<i>Ward.</i>	
First.....	10103
Second.....	7843
Third.....	8071
Fourth.....	8775
Fifth.....	9655
Sixth.....	11599
Seventh.....	7414
Eighth.....	7139
Ninth.....	9140
Tenth.....	16391
Eleventh.....	9333
Twelfth.....	18159
Thirteenth.....	11192
Fourteenth.....	13320
Fifteenth.....	14206
Sixteenth.....	10461
Seventeenth.....	5230
Eighteenth.....	10430
Nineteenth.....	10674
Twentieth.....	6300
Twenty-first.....	7288
Twenty-second.....	7552
Twenty-third.....	7484
Twenty-fourth.....	9683
Twenty-fifth.....	11750
Twenty-sixth.....	12695
Twenty-seventh.....	6657
Twenty-eighth.....	6116
Twenty-ninth.....	9121
Thirtieth.....	20674
Thirty-first.....	11462
Thirty-second.....	15480
Thirty-third.....	8932
Thirty-fourth.....	17891
Total.....	358148

VOTE OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES, 1896.

WITH POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY.

POPULATION.	COUNTIES—102.	PRESIDENT—1896.						
		<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Pro.</i>	<i>Nat.</i>	<i>G. D.</i>	<i>S. L.</i>	<i>*M. R.</i>
		McKinley	Bryan.	Levering.	Bentley.	Palmer	Matchett.	Bryan.
61888	Adams	8447	8069	183	23	113	17	16
16563	Alexander.....	2802	1701	4	2	21	1	22
14550	Bond.....	1967	1662	66	9	8	.....	2
12203	Boone.....	3111	653	58	2	15	3	4
11951	Brown.....	1024	2060	21	1	8	.....	3
35014	Bureau.....	5474	3931	124	11	120	28	30
7652	Calhoun.....	795	1162	9	1	5	.....	17
18320	Carroll.....	3314	1473	53	9	19	5	4
15963	Cass.....	1946	2462	31	1	14	2	8
42159	Champaign.....	6780	4639	249	5	80	1	4
30531	Christian.....	3857	4663	72	14	30	8	6
21899	Clark.....	2888	3099	40	11	15	3	4
16772	Clay.....	2155	2266	59	2	8	4	6
17411	Clinton.....	1863	2570	12	2	12	1	2
30093	Coles.....	4534	3963	54	7	51	5	19
1191922	Cook.....	221823	151910	2149	163	2600	727	236
17283	Crawford.....	2172	2339	22	4	15	2	3
15443	Cumberland.....	1856	2097	23	4	7	2	1
27066	DeKalb.....	5598	1868	189	5	59	2	13
17011	DeWit.....	2587	2365	44	.....	27	.....	5
17669	Douglas.....	2666	2135	48	1	12	.....	5
22551	DuPage.....	4115	1574	139	2	122	5	14
26787	Edgar.....	3822	3726	51	6	63	3	3
9444	Edwards.....	1572	848	27	3	2	2	4
19353	Efingham.....	1895	2953	39	1	21	4	.....
23367	Fayette.....	2769	3616	70	21	32	3	11
17035	Ford.....	2832	1504	46	2	17	2	3
17138	Franklin.....	2038	2227	16	1	6	3	6
43110	Fulton.....	6195	5964	88	6	32	3	15
14935	Gallatin.....	1468	2062	30	2	10	2	5
23791	Greene.....	2365	3977	45	3	14	3	6
21024	Grundy.....	3246	2056	89	2	20	8	18
17800	Hamilton.....	1767	2406	35	1	3	1	2
1907	Hancock.....	4250	4575	133	.....	41	3	6
7234	Hardin.....	780	899	7	.....	3	.....	1
9876	Henderson.....	1756	957	47	2	28	1	5
33338	Henry.....	6177	2968	134	5	67	1	3
35167	Iroquois.....	5325	3649	127	8	58	3	9
27809	Jackson.....	3879	3619	45	31	25	9	12
18188	Jasper.....	1867	2715	57	.....	2	3	9
22590	Jefferson.....	2603	3561	88	8	19	1	27
14810	Jersey.....	1641	2373	49	4	6	3	4
25101	Jo Daviess.....	3594	2383	90	1	80	2	8
15013	Johnson.....	2027	1423	13	5	9	1	6
65061	Kane.....	12133	4839	197	16	139	5	13
28732	Kankakee.....	5471	2357	89	8	78	6	13
12106	Kendall.....	2128	772	51	3	18	2	2
38752	Knox.....	7581	3464	144	.....	85	6	16
24235	Lake.....	5027	1756	87	7	34	4	20
80798	LaSalle.....	11548	8088	181	14	168	26	20
14693	Lawrence.....	1972	1945	52	7	11	1	3
26187	Lee.....	4797	2465	56	3	75	5	4
38455	Livingston.....	5436	4045	143	6	58	1	23
25489	Logan.....	3430	3384	88	4	46	.....	5

TOTAL VOTE OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

CONTINUED.

POPULATION.	COUNTIES—102.	PRESIDENT—1896.						
		Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Nat.	G. D.	S.-L.	*M. R.
		McKinley.	Bryan.	Levering.	Bentley.	Palmer	Matchett.	Bryan.
38083	Macon.....	6216	4746	89	13	77	3	10
40380	Macoupin.....	4970	5568	109	16	35	4	6
51535	Madison.....	7431	6323	85	5	83	4	20
24341	Marion.....	2870	3825	54	11	10	2	10
13653	Marshall.....	2216	1885	36	2	16	3	3
16067	Mason.....	2100	2405	54	4	16	1	2
11313	Massac.....	2046	869	12	1	7	3	.....
27467	McDonough.....	4036	3678	106	13	45	5	6
26114	McHenry.....	5047	1910	102	2	51	2	3
63036	McLean.....	9964	6320	307	9	94	10	8
13120	Menard.....	1642	2012	29	1	18	.....	6
18545	Mercer.....	3120	2324	53	3	19	.....	5
12948	Monroe.....	1446	1651	6	2	18	7	1
30003	Montgomery.....	3622	4104	105	5	19	3	13
32636	Morgan.....	4317	4313	84	2	28	7	10
14481	Moultrie.....	1711	2073	15	1	13	3	4
28710	Ogle.....	5210	2134	95	3	76	2	8
70378	Peoria.....	10486	9042	185	12	129	18	26
17529	Perry.....	2342	2366	81	7	21	1	4
17062	Piatt.....	2579	1951	33	5	21	3	7
31000	Pike.....	3111	5315	97	21	18	3	14
14016	Pope.....	1852	1069	8	.....	8	.....	5
11355	Pulaski.....	2081	1152	4	2	12	2	.....
4730	Putnam.....	706	478	18	1	12	.....	1
25049	Randolph.....	3024	3074	80	12	27	4	7
15019	Richland.....	1693	2062	20	17	7	1	.....
41917	Rock Island.....	7323	4658	63	12	86	14	34
19342	Saline.....	2605	2292	22	1	5	4	4
61195	Sangamon.....	8998	8566	243	11	98	2	16
16013	Schuyler.....	1848	2325	63	3	11	2	9
10304	Scott.....	1261	1598	19	1	11	.....	.....
31191	Shelby.....	3071	4698	117	12	16	.....	11
9982	Stark.....	1636	1020	39	1	17	2	10
66571	St. Clair.....	8960	8333	111	7	105	55	12
31338	Stephenson.....	4728	3773	168	2	49	6	3
29556	Tazewell.....	3703	3736	86	4	64	1	7
21549	Union.....	1842	2989	35	2	11	4	9
49905	Vermillion.....	8767	5737	192	20	91	6	12
11866	Wabash.....	1321	1736	57	6	2	4	3
21281	Warren.....	3394	2602	101	10	34	1	2
19262	Washington.....	2351	1979	34	4	43	.....	.....
23806	Wayne.....	2906	3094	24	40	6	1	8
25005	White.....	2771	3409	33	2	8	.....	12
30854	Whiteside.....	5577	2777	88	7	63	1	11
62007	Will.....	9249	6857	56	9	48	7	16
22226	Williamson.....	3027	2573	9	2	17	.....	9
39938	Winnebago.....	8242	2438	219	7	51	9	9
21429	Woodford.....	2447	2447	87	1	26	4	6
	Total.....	607130	464523	9796	793	6390	1147	1090
	Plurality.....	141507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per cent.....	55.66	42.58	.90	.07	.59	.10	.10

TOTAL VOTE 1,090,869

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS FOR STATE TREASURER IN 1898.

	Whittemore, Rep.	Dunlap, Dem.	Hess, Peo.		Whittemore, Rep.	Dunlap, Dem.	Hess, Peo.
Adams.....	5,969	6,870	139	Logan.....	3,230	3,528	17
Alexander...	1,937	1,674	13	Macon.....	5,115	4,510	45
Bond.....	1,900	1,434	14	Macoupin...	4,305	4,680	62
Boone.....	2,336	323	17	Madison....	6,115	5,033	46
Brown....	898	1,606	61	Marion.....	2,660	3,157	196
Bureau....	3,998	3,084	99	Marshall....	1,929	1,904	....
Calhoun....	707	1,019	12	Mason.....	1,787	2,270	13
Carroll....	2,450	854	22	Massac.....	1,405	607	19
Cass.....	1,694	2,276	19	McDonough..	3,759	3,315	51
Champaign...	5,036	3,722	120	McHenry....	2,932	1,048	19
Christian....	3,463	4,110	....	McLean.....	6,398	4,672	45
Clark.....	2,679	2,635	182	Menard.....	1,555	1,882	3
Clay.....	1,961	1,993	68	Mercer.....	2,618	1,482	73
Clinton.....	1,544	2,233	58	Monroe.....	1,506	1,503	32
Coles.....	3,936	3,596	....	Montgomery	3,182	3,504	52
Cook.....	148,558	147,956	2,545	Morgan.....	3,432	4,641	46
Crawford....	2,094	2,019	71	Moultrie....	1,491	1,823	39
Cumberland.	1,715	1,873	30	Ogle.....	3,003	1,083	20
DeKalb.....	3,406	979	10	Peoria.....	7,989	6,772	47
De Witt....	2,452	1,986	25	Perry.....	2,121	2,066	33
Douglas....	2,283	1,776	10	Piatt.....	2,322	1,721	30
Du Page....	2,405	1,218	14	Pike.....	2,233	3,519	303
Edgar.....	3,473	3,536	60	Pope.....	1,187	341	66
Edwards....	1,321	592	28	Pulaski.....	1,410	745	....
Effingham...	1,321	2,101	11	Putnam.....	599	302	17
Fayette....	2,821	2,717	269	Randolph...	2,720	2,861	45
Ford.....	2,209	1,151	8	Richland...	1,510	1,755	172
Franklin....	1,864	1,975	39	Rock Island.	5,932	3,931	63
Fulton.....	5,285	5,000	180	Saline.....	2,203	1,970	36
Gallatin....	961	1,517	29	Sangamon...	8,278	8,474	43
Greene.....	1,581	2,869	25	Schuyler....	1,567	2,059	37
Grundy....	2,955	1,504	26	Scott.....	1,066	1,497	40
Hamilton...	1,421	1,963	39	Shelby....	2,866	3,877	119
Hancock....	3,695	4,202	71	Stark.....	1,390	793	63
Hardin....	677	729	35	St. Clair....	7,002	6,497	85
Henderson...	1,547	847	12	Stephenson..	3,735	3,762	17
Henry.....	4,416	2,261	49	Tazewell....	3,250	3,539	27
Iroquois....	4,258	2,993	33	Union.....	1,331	2,292	19
Jackson....	3,459	3,133	27	Vermillion...	5,896	3,834	98
Jasper.....	1,602	2,265	65	Wabash.....	1,117	1,485	31
Jefferson...	2,264	2,764	124	Warren....	3,090	2,455	26
Jersey.....	1,478	2,027	26	Washington.	2,134	1,836	22
Jo Daviess..	2,690	2,282	....	Wayne.....	2,677	2,469	98
Johnson....	1,617	1,011	62	White.....	2,075	2,664	61
Kane.....	6,360	2,855	28	Whiteside...	3,679	1,901	36
Kankakee...	3,847	2,795	31	Will.....	7,224	4,685	62
Kendall....	1,377	506	7	Williamson..	2,674	2,200	25
Knox.....	5,602	2,141	72	Winnebago..	3,837	1,100	59
Lake.....	2,879	1,350	48	Woodford....	1,905	2,444	26
La Salle....	9,214	7,290	153				
Lawrence....	1,739	1,775	21	Totals....	448,940	405,490	7,893
Lee.....	3,227	1,675	15	Whittemore's			
Livingston...	4,768	3,850	41	plurality....	43,450		

VOTE IN COOK COUNTY, BY WARDS AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

HEADS OF STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS, NOVEMBER 8th, 1898.

WARDS AND TOWNS.	STATE TREASURER.		SHERIFF.	
	Whittemore, Rep.	Dunlap. Dem.	Magerstadt, Rep.	Kersten, Dem.
Chicago—				
First.....	2,111	3,555	1,944	3,455
Second.....	2,637	2,466	2,945	2,427
Third.....	3,499	2,233	3,895	1,985
Fourth.....	3,449	2,845	4,288	2,457
Fifth.....	3,078	4,181	4,093	3,691
Sixth.....	3,212	5,774	3,931	4,877
Seventh.....	2,921	2,739	3,225	2,667
Eighth.....	2,006	3,640	2,148	3,708
Ninth.....	2,689	4,122	3,200	4,242
Tenth.....	6,339	5,991	6,922	5,941
Eleventh.....	3,405	3,587	3,734	3,436
Twelfth.....	8,128	6,096	8,732	5,899
Thirteenth.....	4,578	3,977	4,427	3,668
Fourteenth.....	5,610	4,845	5,479	4,624
Fifteenth.....	5,168	5,402	5,482	5,314
Sixteenth.....	3,515	4,793	3,548	4,841
Seventeenth.....	1,754	1,552	1,981	1,836
Eighteenth.....	1,961	4,767	2,100	4,964
Nineteenth.....	2,319	5,237	2,570	5,177
Twentieth.....	2,159	2,537	2,204	2,640
Twenty-first.....	2,386	3,160	2,466	3,490
Twenty-second.....	2,575	2,866	2,841	3,343
Twenty-third.....	2,906	2,885	2,972	2,902
Twenty-fourth.....	3,207	3,693	3,302	3,852
Twenty-fifth.....	5,952	3,407	6,176	3,374
Twenty-sixth.....	4,956	5,098	5,071	4,858
Twenty-seventh.....	2,246	1,870	2,736	2,253
Twenty-eighth.....	2,161	1,933	2,483	1,974
Twenty-ninth.....	1,903	4,987	2,273	4,837
Thirtieth.....	7,672	7,899	8,187	7,497
Thirty-first.....	5,128	3,357	5,357	2,948
Thirty-second.....	7,621	4,443	8,111	3,757
Thirty-third.....	3,202	3,066	3,360	2,726
Thirty-fourth.....	8,273	5,384	8,828	4,606
Chicago, total.....	135,486	140,725	143,165	132,597
Barrington.....	179	22	178	23
Bloom.....	438	196	434	186
Bremen.....	151	74	153	72
Calumet.....	434	342	451	318
Cicero.....	2,790	1,140	3,143	957
Elk Grove.....	130	23	135	18
Evanston.....	1,617	765	1,645	541
Hanover.....	100	44	101	40
Lemont.....	276	415	276	414
Leyden.....	189	103	191	96
Lyons.....	811	494	845	451
Maine.....	545	278	934	279
New Trier.....	581	445	609	408
Niles.....	286	158	253	151
Northfield.....	198	98	200	34
Norwood Park.....	71	34	71	96
Orland.....	131	41	133	41
Palatine.....	230	124	228	130
Palos.....	91	77	82	72
Proviso.....	1,074	755	1,110	683
Rich.....	98	61	98	64
Riverside.....	159	87	169	74
Schaumburg.....	57	26	60	23
Thornton.....	1,182	916	520	447
Wheeling.....	244	164	242	167
Worth.....	573	382	580	385
Town, total.....	12,453	7,307	13,041	6,165
Grand total.....	148,558	147,956	156,591	139,293
Pluralities.....	602	.....	17,541	.....

VOTE IN COOK COUNTY

FOR HEADS OF COUNTY TICKET BY WARDS AND DISTRICTS, 1898.

TREASURER.

WARDS.	Rep. RAYMOND.	Dem. GAHAN.	Peo. MEYER.	Pro. SPENCER.	S. L. WILLIAMS.
First.....	1999	3593	43	16	24
Second.....	3338	2622	19	15	19
Third.....	4009	2089	28	16	33
Fourth.....	4146	2605	34	24	50
Fifth.....	3313	4234	73	16	66
Sixth.....	3378	5720	59	19	56
Seventh.....	3078	2723	31	6	77
Eighth.....	2060	3681	21	10	77
Ninth.....	3032	4280	52	9	78
Tenth.....	6881	5923	208	62	141
Eleventh.....	3814	3382	71	53	39
Twelfth.....	9036	5414	112	105	43
Thirteenth.....	4826	3839	95	61	75
Fourteenth.....	5809	4541	142	31	259
Fifteenth.....	5589	5152	105	44	159
Sixteenth.....	3588	4800	66	26	117
Seventeenth.....	1990	1800	33	17	52
Eighteenth.....	2092	5003	89	12	38
Nineteenth.....	2533	5208	55	5	63
Twentieth.....	2440	2477	60	12	46
Twenty-first.....	2639	3211	70	14	60
Twenty-second.....	3099	2976	56	7	31
Twenty-third.....	3021	2781	31	18	78
Twenty-fourth.....	3697	3383	59	26	53
Twenty-fifth.....	6639	2864	85	70	37
Twenty-sixth.....	5324	4615	123	70	90
Twenty-seventh.....	2959	2086	55	31	71
Twenty-eighth.....	2532	1952	47	17	35
Twenty-ninth.....	1920	5220	85	13	25
Thirtieth.....	8091	7896	233	93	178
Thirty-first.....	5623	3030	80	126	87
Thirty-second.....	8147	3936	57	63	43
Thirty-third.....	3445	3003	90	28	46
Thirty-fourth.....	8918	4645	151	96	317
Total.....	142,723	130,684	2618	1231	2713
COUNTRY TOWNS.					
Barrington.....	179	21	1	5	—
Bloom.....	447	195	3	3	1
Bremen.....	162	71	2	—	—
Calumet.....	457	316	4	11	4
Cicero.....	3291	831	31	85	12
Elk Grove.....	130	22	—	1	—
Evanston.....	1937	527	24	96	6
Hanover.....	96	45	—	—	1
Lamont.....	276	415	3	2	7
Leyden.....	192	96	—	2	—
Lyons.....	822	479	7	44	—
Maine.....	561	254	10	13	1
N. Trier.....	653	375	2	7	1
Niles.....	253	187	3	2	1
Northfield.....	200	94	1	6	—
Norwood Park.....	69	36	—	—	—
Orland.....	129	41	2	—	—
Palatine.....	216	140	2	—	—
Palos.....	78	79	—	1	—
Proviso.....	1159	642	21	31	26
Rich.....	93	68	—	—	—
Riverside.....	181	62	3	6	—
Schaumburg.....	56	27	—	—	—
Thornton.....	1238	838	25	82	19
Wheeling.....	237	168	1	2	—
Worth.....	578	372	7	4	2
Total.....	13,680	6401	152	403	81
Grand Total.....	156,403	137,085	2770	1634	2794
Plurality.....	19,318				

JUDGES OF COURTS OF RECORD.

COOK COUNTY.

CIRCUIT COURT.	Politics	Elected for	Term expires
Murray F. Tuley.....	D	Six years	June 1903.
Thomas G. Windes.	D	" "	" "
Edmund W. Burke.....	R	" "	" "
Richard S. Tuthill.....	R	" "	" "
O. H. Horton.	R	" "	" "
Frank Baker.....	D	" "	" "
Arba N. Waterman.....	R	" "	" "
Francis Adams.....	D	" "	" "
Richard W. Clifford.....	D	" "	" "
Edward F. Dunn.....	D	" "	" "
John Gibbons.....	R	" "	" "
Abner Smith.....	R	" "	" "
SUPERIOR COURT.			
Francis Q. Ball.....	R	" "	Dec. 1900.
Joseph E. Gray.....	R	" "	" "
Marcus Kavanagh.....	R	" "	" "
Nathaniel C. Sears.....	R	" "	" "
Henry M. Shepard.	D	" "	" 1901.
Theodore Brentano ..	R	" "	June 1903.
Arthur H. Chetlain.....	R	" "	Dec. 1904.
Axel Chytraus.....	R	" "	" "
Henry V. Freeman.....	R	" "	" "
Jesse Holdom.....	R	" "	" "
Jonas Hutchinson.....	D	" "	" "
Philip Stein.....	D	" "	" "
PROBATE COURT.			
John H. Batten.....	R	" "	" 1902.
COUNTY COURT.			
Orrin N. Carter.....	R	" "	" "

COOK COUNTY SALARY APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER EXPENDITURES FOR 1899.

The one very important feature in connection with Cook County institutions is the number of employes, their duties and the salary each one receives.

This ought to be particularly interesting to every tax-payer in Cook County, as it is from their pockets the money comes.

The following table shows the appropriations for salaries of Cook County institutions and all county officers under the jurisdiction of the Cook County Commissioners for 1899:

COUNTY HOSPITAL.		ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL.	
	Per Year.		
1 warden	\$ 3,000	Illinois Training School for	
1 county physician.....	2,000	Nurses—Nursing in wards	
1 chief clerk.....	1,500	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,	
1 bookkeeper.....	1,200	12, 13, 14, 20, 22 and 24, and	
3 receiving clerks.....	1,800	contagious diseases ward,	
1 stenographer.....	300	operating rooms in sur-	
1 night supervisor.....	600	gical ward, and all special	
1 custodian.....	720	nursing.....	\$ 2,035 \$24,420
1 druggist.....	900	Salaries.....	105,248
1 assistant druggist.....	720	Supplies.....	140,000
1 " helper.....	360		
1 medical registrar.....	900		
2 custodians of instruments.....	720	COUNTY INSTITUTIONS AT DUNNING.	
1 storekeeper.....	720		Per Year.
1 bathroom clerk, male.....	360	1 general superintendent.....	\$ 3,000
1 " " female.....	300	2 physicians, male.....	2,400
1 weigher.....	600	2 " female.....	2,400
2 messengers.....	480	2 assistant physicians, male.....	1,200
1 clerk detention hospital.....	720	2 " " female.....	600
2 nurses.....	600	1 druggist.....	900
15 attendants.....	4,500	1 assistant druggist.....	720
1 head painter.....	696	1 chief clerk.....	1,200
3 painters.....	1,600	1 general bookkeeper and store-	
3 carpenters.....	1,908	keeper.....	900
1 mattress maker.....	480	1 general clerk and timekeeper.....	900
1 baker.....	600	1 assistant storekeeper.....	420
1 assistant baker.....	480	2 helpers storekeepers.....	720
1 head cook.....	720	1 stenographer.....	300
3 assistant cooks.....	1,080	3 telephone messengers, male.....	648
2 " ".....	600	1 teacher kindergarten.....	480
2 " ".....	480	2 supervisors, male.....	1,440
1 cook, night.....	360	1 assistant supervisor, male.....	480
1 butcher.....	540	2 supervisors, female.....	960
1 gardener.....	540	1 assistant supervisor, female.....	420
1 laundryman.....	540	99 attendants.....	35,640
4 assistant laundrymen.....	960	3 nurses.....	900
1 coffee maker.....	480	17 ".....	4,080
1 chief engineer.....	1,500	1 chief engineer.....	1,500
3 assistant engineers.....	2,160	6 assistant engineers.....	4,320
2 electric engineers.....	1,440	6 firemen.....	2,880
3 firemen.....	1,440	3 " for five months.....	600
3 " six months.....	720	2 steamfitters.....	1,584
1 steamfitter.....	792	2 " helpers.....	720
1 assistant steamfitter.....	480	2 plumbers.....	1,584
1 plumber.....	792	2 " helpers.....	720
1 assistant plumber.....	400	1 head painter.....	696
11 elevator men.....	2,640	1 painter.....	600
2 housekeepers.....	960	1 calciminer.....	420
1 head seamstress.....	300	1 glazier and repairer.....	300
1 barn foreman.....	420	1 gardener.....	540
3 teamsters.....	1,080	1 mason and plasterer.....	720
1 ambulance man.....	200	1 electrician.....	480
1 undertaker.....	360	2 carpenters.....	1,272
1 assistant undertaker.....	300	1 butcher.....	600
17 men.....	6,120	2 tinsmiths.....	720
3 " six months.....	540	2 housekeepers.....	960
11 ".....	3,300	1 assistant housekeeper.....	360
11 ".....	2,640	2 cooks.....	1,320
1 head waitress.....	240	2 ".....	1,200
1 shirt ironer.....	240	2 bakers.....	1,200
65 domestics.....	14,040	2 ".....	960
41 ".....	2,520	2 shoe repairers.....	720
		2 tailors.....	720

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS AT DUNN-

ING—Cont'd.

	Per Year.
2 seamstresses	720
2 laundrymen.....	840
1 undertaker.....	360
1 mattressmaker.....	420
1 lawn man	360
1 farmer.....	600
1 furniture repairer.....	360
1 sewer man.....	720
Watchmen, teamsters, hostlers and farm hands—	
2 employes.....	720
10 employes.....	3,000
3 ".....	720
3 " eight months.....	480
14 " laborers.....	4,200
1 ".....	240
2 ".....	360
3 ".....	900
5 " females.....	1,200
3 ".....	648
8 ".....	1,536
Salaries.....	\$116,472
Supplies.....	220,000

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES AT DUNNING.

	Per Year.
1 watchman.....	\$ 600
1 plumber.....	792
2 cooks.....	1,320
10 nurses.....	4,200
1 head nurse.....	600
1 clerk.....	900
1 doctor.....	1,200
1 messenger.....	240

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

	Per Year.
1 County Agent.....	\$ 2,500
1 Assistant County Agent.....	1,500
1 secretary.....	1,200
1 clerk branch office.....	1,200
1 bookkeeper.....	1,200
1 output man.....	1,200
1 night watchman.....	540
Necessary visitors and clerks, 83 per day.....	11,960
1 physician for jail.....	1,200
10 physicians (they to furnish medicine).....	5,400

Salaries for County Agent's Office.....	\$ 27,900
Supplies, etc., for County Agent's Office.....	110,000

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

	Per Year.
1 assistant treasurer.....	\$ 4,000
1 cashier.....	2,400
1 assistant cashier.....	1,800
1 bookkeeper.....	3,600
1 assistant bookkeeper.....	1,800
1 chief clerk.....	1,800
1 assistant chief clerk.....	3,000
3 receiving tellers.....	2,000
3 clerks, first grade.....	5,400
3 clerks, second grade.....	4,950
1 general clerk.....	4,320
1 messenger.....	2,500
2 day watchmen.....	720
2 night watchmen.....	1,560
1 draughtsman.....	1,560
1 assistant draughtsman.....	1,500
1 mail clerk.....	1,200

FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

4 assistant chief clerks.....	\$ 4,320
2 receiving tellers.....	2,400
15 clerks, first grade.....	15,600
20 clerks, second grade.....	18,400
10 messengers (cash clerks).....	3,600

EXTRA MEN BY THE DAY.

	Per Year.
80 men to be employed as required (\$3.00 to \$1.00 per day).....	\$ 98,340

NIGHT AND SUNDAY WORK.

During the month of March, 25 men.....	\$ 2,600
During the month of April, 60 men.....	6,240
During the month of May, 60 men.....	6,480
During the month of June, 15 men.....	1,500
During the month of July, 15 men.....	1,620
During the month of August, 15 men.....	1,620
During the month of September, 5 men.....	500
During the month of October, 5 men.....	540
Total salaries.....	\$209,370

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

	Per Year.
1 chief deputy.....	\$ 3,600
1 chief clerk.....	3,000
1 jailer.....	2,000
2 assistant jailers.....	3,000
30 deputies.....	60,000
1 real estate clerk.....	1,800
1 execution clerk.....	1,800
1 summons clerk.....	1,800
1 assistant summons clerk.....	1,500
1 general clerk.....	1,200
5 office clerks.....	5,000
1 jail clerk.....	1,500
1 assistant jail clerk.....	1,000
96 bailiffs.....	120,960
42 jail guards.....	42,000
1 stenographer.....	1,200
1 messenger.....	720
1 office watchman.....	780
3 matrons in jail.....	1,800
1 teacher, jail.....	480
1 laundress.....	480
2 elevator men (elevators at Criminal Court, carrying prisoners), each.....	1,800
1 engineer and elevator man.....	900

Salaries for Sheriff's office.....	\$258,320
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Supplies, etc., for Sheriff's office..... \$ 7,000
 Sheriff to be allowed \$3,000 for attorney fees, to be paid out of receipts of his office.

CUSTODIAN AND COUNTY EMPLOYEES—COURT HOUSE.

	Per Year.
1 custodian	\$ 1,800
1 clerk.....	900
8 elevator men.....	7,200
12 watchmen.....	0,360
16 janitors.....	11,520
4 window cleaners.....	2,880
1 head janitress.....	1,000
20 janitresses.....	10,800
1 chief engineer.....	1,899
3 assistant engineers.....	2,700
5 firemen.....	3,600
1 fireman (6 months).....	360
1 pumpman.....	720
2 carpenters.....	1,800
1 coal passer.....	720
1 plumber.....	1,020
1 steam fitter at Court House and Criminal court.....	1,000

Salaries for custodians and county employes, Court House.....	\$ 59,180
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Supplies, etc., for custodian and County employes, Court House.....	\$ 25,000
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CUSTODIAN AND COUNTY EMPLOYEES.
CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

	Per Year.
1 custodian.....	\$ 1,800
4 elevator men.....	3,600
8 watchmen.....	6,240
10 janitors.....	7,200
2 window cleaners.....	1,440
14 janitresses.....	7,560
1 chief engineer.....	1,800
3 assistant engineers.....	2,700
5 firemen.....	3,600
1 fireman (6 months).....	360
1 pumpman and elevator repairer.....	900
2 carpenters.....	1,800
1-plumber.....	1,020
1 coal passer.....	720

Salaries for Custodian and County employees, Criminal Court Bldg.....\$ 40,740

Supplies, etc., for Custodian and County employes, Criminal Court Building.....\$12,000

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

	Per Year.
1 chief deputy	\$ 3,000
1 cashier.....	2,000
1 bookkeeper.....	2,000
1 deputy, redemption department.....	1,800
9 assistant deputies, redemption department.....	13,500
1 deputy, tax sales.....	1,500
1 deputy, tax extension.....	2,500
1 assistant deputy, tax extension.....	1,650
1 assistant deputy, tax extension and railroad tax.....	1,500
1 railroad warrant clerk.....	1,500
1 deputy, marriage license.....	1,500
1 assistant deputy, marriage license.....	1,200
1 deputy, vital statistics.....	1,500
1 assistant deputy, vital statistics.....	1,200
1 map clerk.....	1,650
3 assistant map clerks.....	3,600
1 vault clerk, 1st.....	1,200
1 vault clerk, 2d.....	900
1 vault clerk, books and papers.....	1,500
1 stenographer.....	1,200
1 watchman, day.....	720
1 watchman, night.....	840
107 extra men on tax extension, special assessments and tax sales, etc., at \$3.00 to \$1.00 per day, according to qualification.....	133,964
1 general man on tax extension, special assessments, and tax sales, at \$125 per month, \$1,500 per year. (This amount to be taken from the appropriation of 107 extra men.)	

Total salaries County Clerk.....\$181,924

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

	Per Year.
1 chief clerk	\$ 2,500
1 clerk assistant County Judge	2,500
1 assistant chief clerk.....	1,650
1 cashier and bookkeeper.....	2,000
1 record writer, special assessments.....	1,800
1 process clerk.....	1,800
1 minute clerk.....	1,410
1 minute clerk.....	1,410
10 extra men on special assessment work, at \$3 to \$4 per day	12,520
1 general man on special assessment work, at \$125 per month, \$1,500 per year. (This amount to be paid from the appropriation of 10 extra men.)	

Salaries for Clerk of County Court...\$27,590

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

	Per Year.
1 chief clerk	\$ 2,500
1 bookkeeper and cashier.....	2,400
2 execution clerks.....	3,600
3 common law record writers.....	5,400
1 assistant law record writer.....	1,500
4 chancery record writers.....	7,200
1 judgment record writer.....	1,650
4 decree record writers.....	6,000
1 condemnation record writer.....	1,500
1 recording clerk.....	1,500
8 common law minute clerks.....	10,560
1 vault clerk.....	900
1 general clerk in charge.....	1,500
7 general clerks.....	8,400
13 office clerks.....	13,000
2 transcript clerks.....	2,400
1 lien docket clerk.....	1,500
For extra help for records and transcripts, \$4 per day.....	3,500

Salaries for Clerk of Circuit Court...\$75,010

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

	Per Year.
1 superintendent public service	\$ 5,000
1 chief clerk.....	2,000
1 auditor.....	1,800
1 bookkeeper.....	1,500
1 assistant bookkeeper.....	1,320
1 secretary.....	1,800
1 clerk and buyer.....	1,500
1 stenographer.....	1,200
1 messenger.....	900

Salaries for Superintendent Public Service.....\$17,020
Supplies, etc., for office Superintendent Public Service.....\$ 4,000

COUNTY BOARD.

	Per Year.
1 County Commissioner, President Board.....	\$ 6,000
14 County Commissioners	56,000
1 committee clerk.....	2,500
1 general accountant.....	1,500
1 County electrician.....	1,500
2 telephone operators	960

Salaries for County Board.....\$68,460

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

	Per Year.
1 Deputy Comptroller and Clerk of County Board	\$ 3,600
1 chief clerk and bookkeeper.....	2,500
1 minute clerk and record writer.....	2,000
1 bill clerk	2,000
1 assistant bookkeeper and general clerk.....	1,800
1 cashier.....	1,500
1 comptroller's clerk.....	1,500
1 janitress.....	540
Extra help when required, \$3 to \$4 per day.....	900

Salaries for Comptroller's office and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.....\$16,340
Supplies, etc., for Comptroller's office and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.....\$,000

OFFICE OF STATE'S ATTORNEY.

	Per Year.
1 State's Attorney.....	\$ 6,600
2 assistants.....	8,000
3 assistants.....	9,000
3 assistants.....	7,200
3 assistants.....	5,400
Stenographing and typewriting work	8,500
Extra help, when required, provided	
the salary of no one person shall	
exceed \$250 per month.....	4,800
Salaries for State's Attorney's office.	\$49,500
Supplies, etc., for State's Attorney's	
office.....	1,500

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY.

	Per Year.
1 County Attorney.....	\$ 4,000
3 Assistant County Attorneys.....	5,400
1 stenographer.....	600
Salaries.....	\$10,000
Supplies.....	1,000

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

	Per Year.
2 assistant superintendents.....	\$ 4,000
1 clerk.....	900
Salaries for County Superintendent	
of Schools office.....	\$ 4,900
Supplies, repairs, etc., for County	
Superintendent of Schools office....	\$ 3,000

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.

	Per Year.
1 chief clerk.....	\$ 2,500
1 bookkeeper and cashier.....	2,400
2 execution clerks.....	3,600
3 law record writers.....	5,400
1 ass't law record writer.....	1,500
2 chancery minute clerks and record	
writers.....	3,600
1 judgment record writer.....	1,650
2 degree record writers.....	3,000
1 condemnation record writer.....	1,500
1 recording clerk.....	1,500
7 common law minute clerks.....	9,240
1 vault and file clerk.....	1,006
10 office clerks.....	10,000
6 general clerks.....	7,200
Extra help for folio work, etc., as re-	
quired, not exceeding in the aggre-	
gate 625 days' work.....	3,000
For salaries.....	\$ 57,090

PROBATE CLERK.

	Per Year.
3 assistants to Judge.....	\$ 7,500
1 chief clerk.....	2,500
1 cashier.....	1,800
6 record writers.....	10,800
1 fee and process clerk.....	1,800
1 entry clerk.....	1,800
1 general clerk.....	1,600
2 docket clerks.....	2,640
1 claim clerk.....	1,200
1 citation clerk.....	1,400
1 transcript clerk.....	1,400
1 comparer.....	1,400
10 clerks, \$3.00-\$4.00 per day.....	12,536
1 will clerk.....	1,200
6 recording warrant and appraisement	
clerks.....	6,600
1 file clerk.....	1,200
2 file clerks.....	2,200
3 clerks.....	3,000
1 stenographer.....	1,200
2 general clerks.....	2,400
Salaries for Probate Clerk.....	\$ 66,176

CORONER'S OFFICE.

	Per Year.
1 Coroner.....	\$ 5,000
1 chief deputy....	2,500
1 deputy and physician.....	2,000
1 assistant physician.....	900
9 deputy coroners.....	13,500
1 clerk.....	1,200
1 clerk at morgue.....	900
1 morgue keeper.....	600
1 assistant morgue keeper.....	360

Salaries for Coroner's office.....\$ 26,960

The Coroner to be allowed \$1,000 out of the fee collected by him for incidental expenses.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

	Per Year.
1 chief deputy.....	\$ 2,500
1 superintendent, folio department.....	1,800
1 assistant superintendent, folio department.....	1,500
1 chief comparer, folio department.....	1,500
18 comparers, folio department.....	18,000
1 bookkeeper and cashier.....	1,800
1 receiving clerk.....	1,650
1 assistant receiving clerk.....	1,200
1 assistant delivery clerk.....	1,200
2 box and distributing clerks.....	2,200
1 original entry clerk.....	1,500
2 assistant original entry clerks.....	2,400
1 grantor index clerk.....	1,500
1 assistant grantor index clerk.....	1,200
1 grantee index clerk.....	1,500
1 assistant grantee index clerk.....	1,200
1 chattel index clerk.....	1,200
3 book and paging clerks.....	3,300
1 book clerk.....	1,000
1 book clerk.....	1,000
1 draughtsman and map clerk.....	1,400
2 assistant draughtsmen and map clerks.....	2,400
1 superintendent, examining and vault department.....	1,500
1 vault clerk.....	1,000
1 vault clerk.....	1,000
1 examining clerk.....	1,200
1 docket clerk, courts.....	1,200
1 superintendent tract indices.....	1,320
1 tract index poster.....	1,200
4 assistant tract index posters.....	4,400
2 original sheet tract index clerks.....	2,200
1 original sheet tract index comparer.....	1,200
1 reviser re-transcribed indices.....	1,200
1 assistant reviser re-transcribed indices.....	1,100
5 re-transcribing clerks.....	5,500
1 superintendent abstract department.....	1,650
1 abstract maker.....	1,500
2 assistant abstract makers.....	2,200
1 tax clerk.....	1,320
1 judgment clerk, courts.....	1,320
1 assistant judgment clerk, courts.....	1,200
1 judgment clerk, office.....	1,200
1 assistant judgment clerk, office.....	1,100
1 abstract comparer.....	600
1 watchman.....	780
1 janitress.....	540
3 scrub women.....	1,620
Folio writers, 4½ cents per folio.....	55,000
For comparing, perfecting and re-writing tract books.....	7,000
1 stenographer and typewriter.....	1,200
Salaries for Recorder's office.....	\$155,200

TORRENS DEPARTMENT.

Estimate submitted by Recorder:

	Per Year.
2 examiners (attorneys).....	\$ 8,000
1 chief deputy	1,500
1 register clerk.....	1,500
1 chain man.....	1,500
1 judgment clerk.....	1,300
1 tract index clerk.....	1,300
1 alphabetical and transfer clerk.....	1,300
1 keeper of vaults	1,200
1 inspector of premises	1,200
1 tax and special assessment clerk.....	1,300
1 cashier.....	750
Total salaries.....	\$ 20,850

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

	Per Year.
1 chief clerk.....	2,500
1 assistant chief clerk.....	1,800
2 record writers.....	3,600
1 record writer.....	1,650
1 general record writer.....	1,800
1 fee clerk	1,500
5 court clerks.....	6,000
1 platter clerk.....	1,500
1 Q. C. record writer	1,500
7 office clerks.....	8,400
2 general clerks.....	2,100
2 general clerks.....	2,000
1 judgment clerk.....	1,200
2 execution clerks.....	3,000
1 indictment clerk.....	1,150
2 vault clerks.....	2,000
1 assistant record writer.....	1,150
1 bond clerk	1,200
1 venire clerk.....	1,150
1 docket clerk	1,150
1 messenger and stenographer.....	1,000

Salaries for Clerk of the Criminal Court..... \$47,950

COOK COUNTY BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

5 assessors	\$ 25,000
1 chief clerk.....	3,500
1 assistant chief clerk.....	2,500
5 expert real estate clerks, not to exceed \$2,500 each per year.....	12,500
25 draughtsmen, 3 months.....	7,500
5 draughtsmen, 1 year.....	6,000
2 stenographers.....	2,400
3 messengers.....	2,160
4 watchmen.....	2,880
3 janitors.....	2,160
1 vault clerk.....	1,000
4 map clerks.....	4,800
1 attorney.....	4,000

DAY MEN.

Month of February, 25 men, not to exceed \$5 per day.....	3,000
Month of March, 100 men, not to exceed \$5 per day.....	13,000
Month of April, 300 not to exceed \$5 per day.....	37,500
Month of May, 325 men, not to exceed \$5 per day.....	43,875
Month of June, 310 men, not to exceed \$5 per day.....	40,300
Month of July, 90 men, not to exceed \$5 per day.....	11,700
Total salaries.....	\$225,775

COOK COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW.

3 members Board of Review.....	\$ 21,000
1 chief clerk.....	6,000
1 stenographer.....	1,200
1 messenger.....	900
For extra help when needed, not to exceed \$5 per day.....	6,000

Total salaries..... \$ 35,100

Be it resolved, That a sufficient sum be set aside from the Funding Fund, to be appropriated when required, for the purpose of making Assessors' books.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF RE- SOURCES OUTSIDE OF TAX LEVY AND SALARIES TO BE PAID THEREFROM.

	Estimate of receipts.	Estimate of salaries.
Jurors and witness fees, etc.....		\$225,000
Jury Commissioners.....		14,400
Salaries Judges of all Courts of Record and extra Judges.....		123,000
Salaries Judges and Clerks of election.....		25,000
County Treasurer's office.....	\$635,000	209,370
Recorder's office.....	180,000	155,200
Torrens Land System.....	20,850	20,850
County Clerk's office.....	200,000	181,924
Clerk County Court.....	50,000	27,590
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	170,000	75,010
Cook County Board of Assessors.....		\$225,775
Cook County Board of Review		35,100
Clerk of Superior Court.....	\$100,000	57,090
Clerk of Probate Court.....	100,000	66,176
Clerk of Criminal Court.....	1,000	47,950
Sheriff.....	60,000	
Coroner.....	1,000	26,960
Totals.....	\$1,517,850	\$1,516,395

That chief officers, heads of departments, institutions, town supervisors, etc., will be held strictly to the amount of their respective appropriations for the year 1899, as set forth in the foregoing appropriation bill, and that under no consideration will they be permitted to overdraw such appropriation.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

	Per Year.
3 election commissioners.....	\$ 7,500
1 chief clerk.....	4,000
Total.....	\$ 11,500

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

3 civil service commissioners	4,500
Supplies, repairs, etc., for Civil Service Commission.....	500

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

For supplies, etc.....	13,000
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COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

For supplies, etc.....	7,000
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RECORDER'S OFFICE.

For supplies, etc.....	8,000
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CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

For supplies, etc.....	6,000
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CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.	
For supplies, etc.....	\$ 5,500
CLERK PROBATE COURT.	
For supplies, etc.....	4,000
CLERK CRIMINAL COURT.	
For supplies, etc.....	2,500
CORONER.	
For supplies, etc.....	1,000
For supplies, stationery, postage, etc.....	2,000
BOARD OF ASSESSORS.	
For supplies, etc.....	40,000
BOARD OF REVIEW.	
For supplies, etc.....	2,000

SUMMARY.

	Salaries.	Supplies.
Hospital and Detention		
Hospital.....	\$109,448	\$150,000
County Institutions at		
Dunning.....	116,472	220,000
County Agent.....	28,000	110,000
Sheriff.....	258,320	7,000
Custodian Court House.....	50,180	25,000
Custodian Criminal Court	40,740	12,000
Superintendent Public		
Service.....	17,020	4,000
County Board and Clerks..	68,400	4,000
Comptroller.....	16,340	
State's Attorney.....	49,500	1,500
County Attorney.....	10,000	1,600
County Superintendent		
of Schools.....	4,900	3,000
Clerk Criminal Court.....		2,500
Election Commissioners		
and election purposes..	11,500	
Civil Service Commission	4,500	500
County Clerk.....	13,000	
County Treasurer.....	7,000	
Recorder.....	8,000	
Clerk Circuit Court.....	6,000	
Clerk Superior Court.....	5,500	
Clerk Probate Court.....	4,000	
Coroner.....	1,000	
Jury Commissioners.....	2,000	
Board of Assessors.....	40,000	
Board of Review.....	2,000	
	\$794,380	\$629,000

We would respectfully report that we have under consideration the estimates of resources outside of the tax levy, presented by the heads of the various offices, and find that the estimated receipts from county officers, over and above the salaries of said officers, legally to be paid out of said receipts, are about as follows:

County Treasurer and ex-officio	
County Collector.....	\$ 635,000
Recorder of Deeds.....	180,000
Torrens Land System.....	20,850
County Clerk.....	200,000
Clerk County Court.....	50,000
Clerk Probate Court.....	100,000
Clerk Circuit Court.....	170,000
Clerk Superior Court.....	100,000
Sheriff.....	60,000
Clerk Criminal Court.....	1,000
Coroner.....	1,000

Total receipts from all sources
outside of Tax Levy.....\$ 1,517,850

We would, therefore, recommend that the following named amounts set opposite each and every item be appropriated for the purposes mentioned, for the fiscal year 1899, to be paid out of moneys in the treasury received from other sources than taxation and not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For jurors, witness fees and dieting	
jurors.....	\$225,000
For salaries judges of all courts of	
record.....	105,000
For salaries judges of all courts of	
record (extra).....	18,000
For salaries judges and clerks of elec-	
tion.....	25,000

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

	Per Year.
3 jury commissioners.....	\$4,500
1 chief clerk.....	1,200
9 clerks.....	8,100
1 typewriter.....	600
Total salaries.....	\$14,400

MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

For dieting prisoners, jail.....	\$40,000
For dieting prisoners, House of Cor-	
rection.....	18,000
For telephone services.....	3,600
For State institutions.....	25,000
For industrial schools.....	44,000

To be distributed as follows:

St. Mary's Training School for Boys..	12,000
Illinois Agriculture and Manual	
Training School for Boys.....	12,000
Chicago Industrial School for Girls...	10,000
Illinois Industrial School for Girls...	10,000

(This is subject to their entering into a contract with the county for the same, otherwise to be turned into contingent fund.)

Out-door relief, country towns..	\$13,500
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To be distributed as follows:

Barrington.....	\$ 50
Bloom.....	350
Bremen.....	300
Calumet.....	1,200
Cicero.....	1,500
Elk Grove.....	50
Evanston.....	1,500
Hanover.....	150
Lyons.....	1,200
Lemont.....	2,500
Leyden.....	150
Maine.....	300
New Trier.....	350
Niles.....	200
Northfield.....	100
Norwood Park.....	50
Orland.....	100
Palatine.....	50
Palos.....	100
Proviso.....	1,000
Rich.....	50
Riverside.....	50
Schaumburg.....	50
Thornton.....	1,400
Wheeling.....	100
Worth.....	650

Total.....\$13,950

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of tax levy.....\$1,873,315.13

TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE APPROPRIATED.

Total interest and	
principal—new in-	
debtedness.....	\$238,100.00
Total amount of sal-	
aries.....	794,380.00
Total amount for	
supplies, repairs,	
etc.....	629,000.00
Total amount for	
miscellaneous pur-	
poses.....	169,100.00
Total amount for	
contingent pur-	
poses.....	42,735.13

Total to be real-
ized by taxation, \$1,873,315.13

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. (REPUBLICANS)

HEADQUARTERS CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

	SALARIES PER YEAR
Charles S. Deneen, States Attorney, Residence, 523 W. 61st street.....	\$6,600
Geo. Berz, Coroner, Residence, 299 Jackson blvd.....	5,000
P. J. Cahill, Criminal Court Clerk, Residence, 980 Monroe avenue.....	5,000

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY BUILDING.

Orrin H. Carter, County Judge, Residence, 1331 W. Monroe street.....	7,000
Ernest J. Magerstadt, Sheriff, Residence, 313 24th street.....	6,000
Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, Residence, 36 Bellevue place.....	4,000
Philip Knopf, County Clerk, Residence, 471 No. Hoyne avenue.....	5,000
Robert M. Simon, County Recorder, Residence, 2561 No. Ashland Ave.....	5,000
John A. Cooke, Clerk Circuit Court, Residence, 783 So. Halsted street.....	5,000
John A. Linn, Clerk Superior Court, Residence, 14 Clybourne place.....	5,000
James Reddick, Probate Court Clerk, Residence, 1676 Humboldt blvd.....	5,000
James C. Irwin, President County Board, Residence, 5819 Michigan avenue.....	6,000
County Commissioner Charles J. Happel, Residence, 514 Ashland blvd.....	4,000
“ “ David Kallis, “ 97 W. 13th street.....	4,000
“ “ James H. Burke “ 189 N. Carpenter street.....	4,000
“ “ John F. Devine, “ 873 N. Hermitage avenue.....	4,000
“ “ Charles J. Dahlgren “ 335 W. 58th street.....	4,000
“ “ Frank J. Lindsten “ 1728 Belmont avenue.....	4,000
“ “ Lewis H. Mack “ 824 Grand avenue.....	4,000
“ “ Michael Petrie “ 273 N. State St.....	4,000
“ “ Edw. H. Wright “ 3722 Dearborn street.....	4,000
“ “ County Towns, H. Beer “ Blue Island.....	4,000
“ “ “ “ A. Van Steenberg Residence, Lansing.....	4,000
“ “ “ “ P. M. Hoffman “ Desplaines.....	4,000
“ “ “ “ Jos. Carolan “ Austin.....	4,000
“ “ “ “ Geo. Struckman “ Bartlett.....	4,000

APPOINTEE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

James L. Monaghan Deputy Comptroller and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.....	3,600
James D. Morrison, Civil Service Commissioner, Rep.....	1,500
G. W. Lovejoy Rep.....	1,500
J. E. Davis, Dem.....	1,500
L. Enright, C. E. County Surveyor.....	percentage
J. A. Johnson, County Attorney.....	4,000
F. L. Shepherd, 1st. Asst. County Attorney.....	1,800
C. J. Jones, 2nd “ “ “.....	1,800
L. B. Anderson, 3rd “ “ “.....	1,300
D. D. Healey, Supt. Public Service.....	5,000
O. W. Nash, Committee Clerk.....	2,500
J. H. Graham, Warden County Hospital.....	3,000
A. N. Lang, Supt County Inst. Dunning.....	3,000
Dr. W. H. Hunter, County Physician.....	2,500
Geo. S. Oleson, County Agent.....	2,000
F. L. Miller, County Electrician.....	1,200
Bruce Watson, County Architect.....	percentage
J. Kazda, Custodian Court House.....	1,800
Frank Simons, Custodian Criminal Court Building.....	1,800
Geo. W. Bolling, Secretary to President County Board.....	1,800

COOK COUNTY ASSESSORS.

HEADQUARTERS 76 TO 82 FIFTH AVENUE.

Adam Wolf, Rep. Residence, 662 W. Superior street.....	5,000
A. J. Miller, Rep. “ 8655 Kedzie avenue.....	5,000
Charles E. Randall, Rep. Residence, 4747 Champlain avenue.....	5,000
Wm. H. Weber, Rep. “ 153 New street Blue Island.....	5,000
James J. Gray, Dem. “ 310 Mohawk street.....	5,000

BOARD OF REVIEW.

HEADQUARTERS 76 TO 82 FIFTH AVENUE.

Roy O. West, Rep. Residence, 737 Garfield blvd.....	7,000
F. W. Upham, Rep. “ 8 Ritchie Court.....	7,000
F. D. Meacham, Rep. “ 469 Jackson blvd.....	7,000

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

O. T. Bright, Residence, 6515 Harvard avenue.....	
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JURY COMMISSIONERS.

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY BUILDING.

Edwd Redington, Rep.....	1,500
Frank E. Sponer, Rep.....	1,500
Wm. J. Onahan, Dem.....	1,500

The Portraits which appear in this
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